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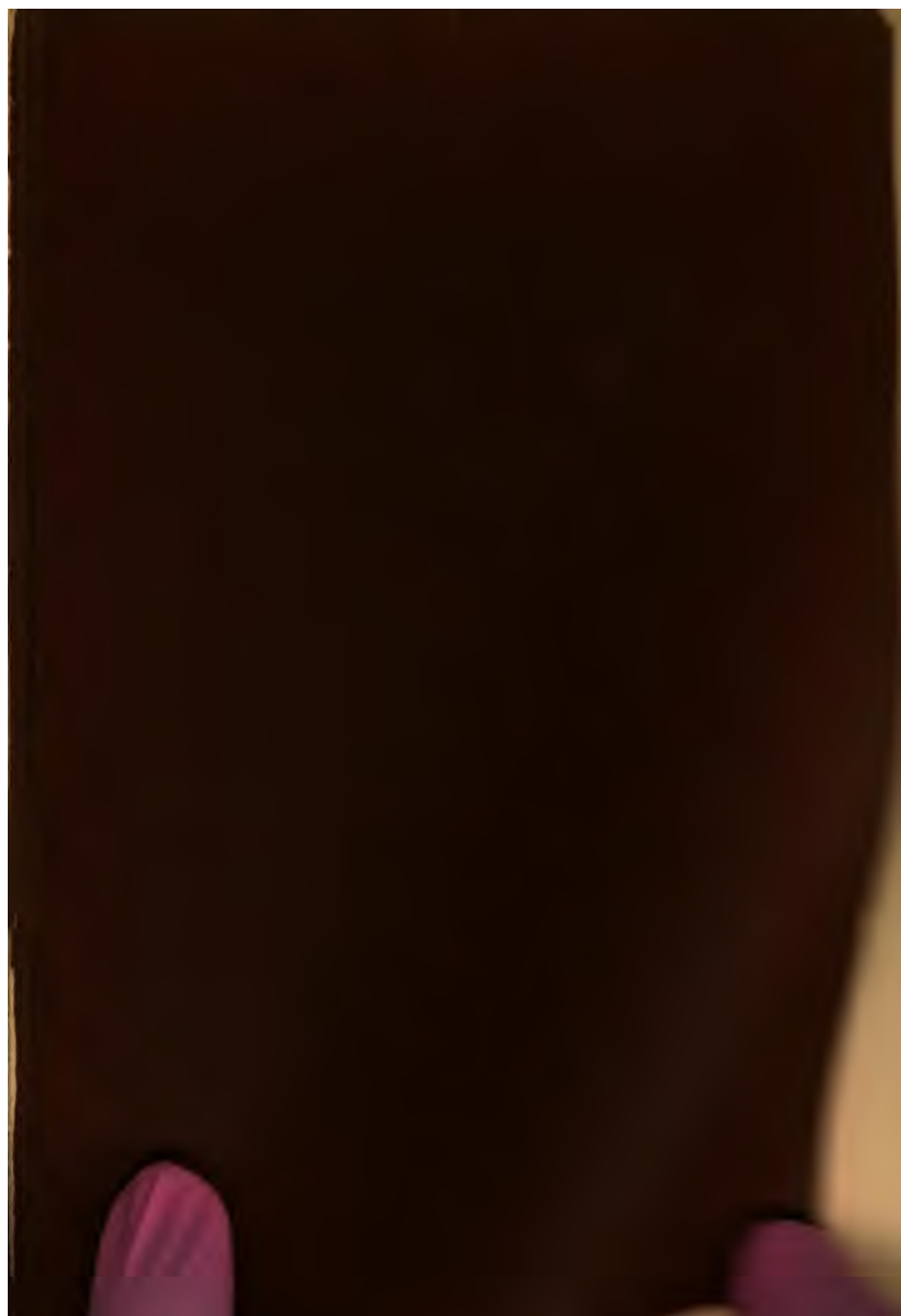
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A HISTORY
OF THE
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
OF CHARLES KING OF ENGLAND
IN
KIDDERMINSTER

BY THE REV.
H. DE B. GIBBINS, LITT. D.
HEADMASTER.

Kidderminster :
PRINTING OFFICE OF THE "SHUTTLE."

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P R E F A C E .

This short history of our ancient foundation has been undertaken in order to put upon record a few facts and names which might otherwise be forgotten. During the three centuries or more of the School's existence few records seem to have been kept, except in the Governors' Minute Book, and much that would have been interesting to later generations has been lost. But this little book will serve its purpose if it rescues from oblivion a few facts and a few names worthy of remembrance, and affords a starting point from which our history may continue. We belong to a foundation which is not of yesterday. It has a record of over three hundred years in the past, and will, we hope, continue to do its work still further into a distant future. If this little volume shall stimulate those of the present generation to surpass the deeds of those who have gone before them, it will not have been written in vain.

I have to acknowledge gratefully the help given me by the Rev. J. R. Burton, B.A., Rector of Bitterley, and sometime Headmaster; by Mr. Thomas F. Ivens, Clerk to the Governing Body; by Mr. A. F. Leach, M.A., the well-known author of *English Schools at the Reformation*, who has contributed a very valuable Appendix (page 90); by Mr. Richard Grove, Clerk of St. Mary's Parish Church, an old scholar, who has also written an Appendix; by Mr. Arthur C. Parry, who has given many valuable suggestions as the work went through the press; by Mr. Ellis W. Talbot, the indefatigable Secretary of the Old Boys' Annual Dinner; and by various "old boys" who have given me hints or reminiscences. There must be many errors of omission, but these are unavoidable when information has to be gleaned from scattered sources, and often by word of mouth.

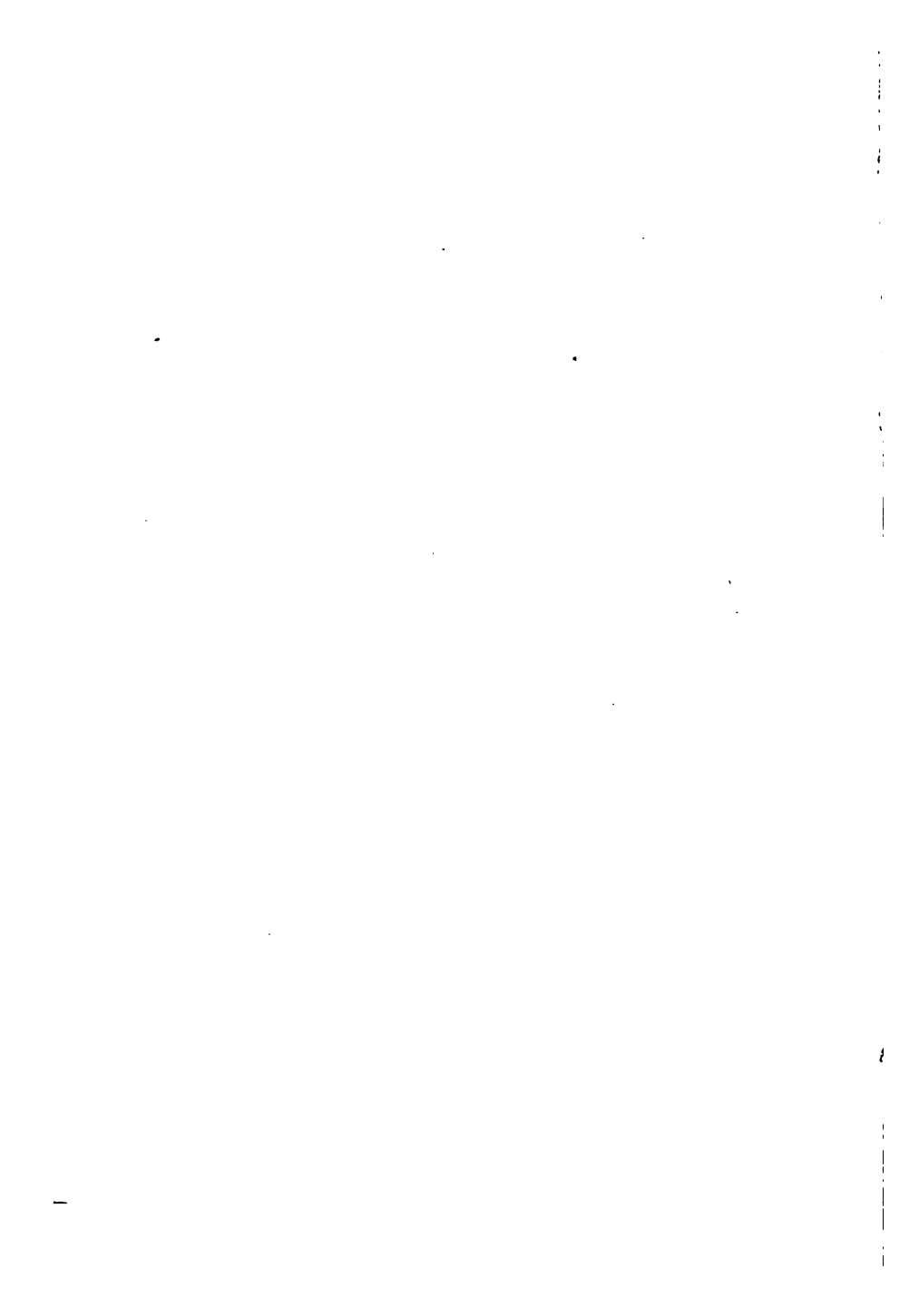
I would call special attention to the Appendices, which are the most valuable portion of the work, and contain many names of local interest. It might also be added, in explanation, that no names of scholars, however distinguished, have been mentioned in the body of the book after Mr. Hookham's

headmastership; but they have been recorded without comment in the list of *Præclari Alumni*. This seemed the best course to pursue for those of so recent a date, though several are worthy of mention in the text.

In conclusion, I dedicate this book, in the words of the Bidding Prayer which we use on Founder's Day, to "the Governors, Masters, and scholars of the Grammar School of Charles, King of England, in Kidderminster."

H. DE B. GIBBINS, M.A., LLT. D.,

*The School House,
November, 1903.*



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HISTORY OF KING CHARLES I. GRAMMAR SCHOOL KIDDERMINSTER.

CHAPTER I.

THE SCHOOL, THE CHURCH, AND THE BOROUGH IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The origin of our Grammar School is so ancient that it is lost in antiquity, for although it is proud to bear the name of its royal patron, Charles I, there is no doubt that it existed long before his reign. The earliest deed which is known to us bears the date 12th October, in the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth (1578), being a feoffment made by the High Bailiff of Kidderminster, (Henry Benton), and other persons, conveying certain lands to the school. It is quite certain from this that the school must have been for some time previously already in existence, or otherwise it would not have been in a position to receive property; and the question therefore remains: how far back in local history can we trace its origin? In this there is naturally much

uncertainty, but we have two facts to guide us, which are of considerable importance in this connexion; namely, its close association with the borough, proofs of which we shall see later; and secondly, the fact that from time immemorial till the middle of the nineteenth century, the school was held in the Chantry of the old Parish Church. This second fact is an indication of where we may look for further information. It is well known that many Grammar schools were closely associated with, or derived from, the old "chantries," or places for singing mass, and a few words upon these chantries may not be out of place in this connexion.

A chantry (from Low Latin *cantare*, French *chanter*, to sing) was an endowment for a priest to sing divine service in the office for the dead, and sometimes requiem masses for the soul of the founder, or others. Sometimes a separate chapel was built for this purpose, which often became a chapel of ease; more often he sang prayers in a chapel built on to or forming part of a collegiate or parish church, sometimes only at a particular altar in the church. A large number of transepts, choirs, and side aisles, and even chancels, and Lady chapels, owe their existence to chantry foundations. A special priest was appointed for the services of these chantries or chapels, and as early as 1305 we find the first presentation of a chantry priest to the chapel "of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Kidderminster," which chapel or

chantry appears to have been built in the churchyard, a few yards to the east of the church.¹ Many chantry priests used to train a few boys to sing the services, and held a little choir school of their own; and most probably this was done at Kidderminster, as at so many other places; though here, as elsewhere, no formal foundation of a school is found. In fact, in the *Calendar of Certificates of Chantries* of the second year of King Edward VI's reign² (1548), where the "Chantry of our Lady" is mentioned, there is no entry of a preacher or a school; so that if a school existed, as is probable, it was not formally recognised. When the Reformation attained in Edward VI.'s reign a more distinctly Protestant colouring than it had had before, these chantries were suppressed, as being devoted to superstitious usages, and their endowments, in some cases, were handed over to form a grammar school. The confiscation of all lands belonging to "colleges, chantries, and free chapels" was carried out in 1548 by an Act (1 Ed. VI. c. 14) which, though largely due to the Protector Somerset,³ appears to have been already contemplated by Henry VIII. The lands were given to the Crown, and it was professed that their revenues would be devoted to the establishment of schools, the maintenance of vicarages, and the support

¹ So Burton, in his *History of Kidderminster*, ch. v., "The Church," p. 84.

² Quoted in Burton, *History*, p. 99.

³ A. Froude, *History of England*, iv., p. 193, 313, but this is denied by others.

of preachers. Some portion was certainly thus applied, but the greater part seems to have been devoted to other purposes!

However, it seems almost certain¹ that some at least of the endowments belonging to the chantry of the Virgin in Kidderminster were handed over to the Grammar School, for after this suppression, and probably before, the chantry building was definitely used for the purposes of a Grammar School, and there the school was held for the next three hundred years. The chantry is still standing, and is used as a vestry. It is said to have been built or restored by Simon Rise (or Rice) in the early part of the sixteenth century, though as we have seen, the appointment of a chantry priest dates back to early in the fourteenth century.

To Simon Rice, therefore, the School owes its first separate habitation, though we cannot tell whether he contemplated that his chantry building would be put to this use. Rice was a citizen and merchant of London,² but son of Thomas Rice, of Kidderminster (*d.* 1494), and a great benefactor to his native town. His daughter Margaret married Simon Clare, of the family of Clare, of Caldwell, who died in 1580. Simon Clare was the grandfather of the more celebrated Sir Ralph Clare, the fine old Cavalier Knight who was the first

¹ See Mr. Leach's note on this question in Appendix, "Chuntries and Grammar Schools," in this book.

² Burton, p. 44.

High Steward of the newly-created borough of Kidderminster in 1636. The Clares lived in the old moated manor house known as Caldwell Castle, which belonged to the family till 1777, and portions of which still remain on the banks of the Stour, on the south side of the town. That the Clares were among the early benefactors of the School may be seen from the fact that among the ancient deeds belonging to the school, now lost, but referred to in the Commission of the ninth year of Charles I (see page 8) were feoffments to the school made by Simon Clare (12th Oct., 20th Eliz. *i.e.*, 1578) and also by Sir Henry Clare, Knt., *late* of Stanfield Hall, co. Norfolk, dated 14th May, 8th James I, *i.e.*, 1611. Another benefactor in the reign of James I was Sir Edward Blount, or Blunte, Knight, whose deed bears date "the 8 daie of Januarie in the sixth year of our soveraine Lord Kinge James." The family of Blount was resident in the town during, if not before, Queen Elizabeth's reign, and Thomas Blount purchased the manor of Kidderminster in 1560. Sir Edward died in 1630, and his tomb and monument, with his two wives thereon, is still in Kidderminster Parish Church.

We must not, however, digress from our main subject in this chapter, namely, the close connexion between the school, the church, and the borough. We have already seen how the school was connected with the church; and that it was likewise bound by very

close ties to the borough is also evident. While the Visitor to the school appears always to have been the Bishop of Worcester, he, like most Visitors, was only troubled by the affairs of the foundation on rare and special occasions. The person who took the position held in modern times by the Chairman of the Governors appears, from the earliest times of which we have distinct information, to have been the High Bailiff of Kidderminster. He was the person who was responsible for granting leases and to whom the rents of school property were payable; and later on, when minutes of the governors' (or feoffees) meetings were kept, it was the High Bailiff who signed the minute book. This important personage corresponded to the Mayor of more modern times, being elected by the burgesses of Kidderminster on the Monday after Michaelmas Day. By what right or charter the High Bailiff originally occupied the position of chief governor of the Grammar School, we do not know; but it is a strong proof of the close connexion of the school with the borough that, though the school was also so closely bound to the church, the Bailiff and not the Vicar held the most responsible position. By the charter of King Charles I, as we shall see, the High Bailiff and Corporation were confirmed as Governors. Another fact is still more striking, and indeed may be called unique. It is that the seal of the school, dated 1619—that is, seventeen years before the borough received the royal charter,—was affixed to municipal deeds until the

present borough arms were adopted. These (town) arms appear to be an adaptation of those of the Clare family.¹

We have now come to the close of what may be termed the "prehistoric" period of the school's history: that period during which we have not had documentary evidence to guide us, though the facts above summarised are nevertheless sufficiently well authenticated. We now proceed to the more exact history of the foundation as disclosed in documents which are still available and admit of no dispute.

¹ Mr. Burton has since informed me that his former view, here quoted, is now doubtful, and he thinks they are derived from the bearing of "six clerks' office," *alias* "Kidderminster Inn," and are similar to the arms of Richard Kidderminster, Abbot of Winchcombe (dated 1512.)

CHAPTER II.

HOW THE SCHOOL GOT ITS CHARTER.

The first document which we may use as material for the more modern history of the school is a very important one. It is not the famous charter of Charles I, but an inquisition or enquiry held in 1634, two years or so before the charter was granted. It appears that the connexion between the school and the borough had certainly become very close at this period,—too close, indeed, for the interests of the school, for it was becoming a matter of dispute as to what property belonged to the school, and what belonged to the town. The High Bailiffs, also, appear to have mismanaged the business affairs of the school in such a way as to enrich themselves and their friends at its expense. Fortunately for the school it found a champion—whether quite disinterested or not we have now no means of discovering,—in the person of one Richard Pitt, at whose instance the inquisition was held at Kidderminster on the 10th day of October in the ninth year of Charles I's reign, by virtue of a commission of charitable uses, dated 20th December, 8th Car. I. The enquiry was held before the Lord Bishop of Worcester (then John Thornborough, bishop from

1617-41), James Littleton, his chancellor, and Walter Blunte or Blount, John Wylde, William Walmstrey, Martyn Sandes, John Evett, William Corfield, and Richard Hayles¹; and an investigation was held "upon the oaths of John Gyles and fifteen others, good and lawful men of the said county," as to the mis-employment of the lands and property of the school. It is evident from the facts brought to light at this inquiry that the High Bailiff and the feoffees were not at that time doing their duty to the school; many of the lands and tenements were let at rents below what they ought to have fetched, and the High Bailiffs also had levied and appropriated to their own use money which ought to have gone to the school funds. It also appeared that John Radford (High Bailiff 1608) had spent twenty pounds of the school funds upon repairs to the Parish Church, and this sum he was ordered to restore again to the school.

As a result of these various delinquencies, the Commission made sundry regulations for the future management of the property. No leases were to be granted, except in certain specified cases, for a longer term than 21 years, and no land was to be let for less than six shillings and eightpence per acre; also that no lease should be granted without the consent of the Lord Bishop or his Chancellor, the High Bailiff, and six of the feoffees (three borough and three foreign); that

¹ Griffith has "Richard Hayles Goud," which is obviously wrong; possibly it should be "— Good," or "Gent."

rents should be duly paid to the High Bailiff, who should also receive one hen from each tenant for his trouble; the tenants were to do all repairs, and to be ejected if they did not pay their rents punctually.

The masters also seem to have been failing in their duties, for stringent provisions were made for them as well as for the feoffees. It was ordered "that no person or persons should from thenceforth be chosen to be schoolmasters of the school, nor have any benefit, profit, wages, or stipend belonging to the said school, except such person and persons as should wholly and altogether employ him and themselves as schoolmaster of the said school," nor should he engage in any occupation that should "in any way lett or take away the continual attendance and diligence of such schoolmaster upon the said school." It is also provided that the masters be discharged if "they fail in teaching and instructing the youth and scholars coming to the said school to be taught and instructed, by using, exercising and following any other vocation, profession, or business."

Other provisions were that the sum of forty shillings per annum should be reserved for books for the scholars, and that the school be kept in repair; the remainder of the funds were then be paid to the two masters in the proportion of two parts to the Headmaster, or as he was then called the High Master, and one part to the second, or "Low" schoolmaster.

In order, also, to make a new beginning, the former feoffees were removed, and the following appointed by the Commission:—The Bishop of Worcester for the time being was to be the Visitor of the school; the feoffees being Montague, Earl of Newport; Sir Ralph Clare, Knight; James Littleton, Chancellor of the Diocese; the High Bailiff of Kidderminster for the time being; with Richard Pitt, Thomas Radford, Thomas Best, Simon Doolittle, Thomas Woodward, Simon Potter, Watham Dawkes, (?) and Henry Dawkes for the borough; and Humphrey Grove, William Glasbrooke, Thomas Burton, John Corbyn, John Tarnton, G. Longmore, and William Butcher for the foreign. When the feoffees were all dead but six, then the survivors were to elect twelve others, namely six for the borough and six for the foreign, to be elected “with the consent of the inhabitants,” and to be joined with the Bishop and the High Bailiff.

The services of Richard Pitt in causing the inquiry were fully recognised, he being allowed, first, sixty pounds for his expenses, and later a further sum of thirty pounds, to be taken from the moneys which the guilty feoffees had to refund.

The charter granted in 1636 by King Charles I is evidently based upon the results of this inquisition; it is not given to the school separately, but forms part of the charter to the town. The clauses relating to the school run thus: “And further for the better education

and instruction of the children and youths within the Borough aforesaid in good arts, virtue and erudition, to be for ever educated and trained, of our more abundant special grace we have granted and ordained that from henceforth for ever there may be one Grammar School, which shall be called the Free Grammar School of Charles, King of England, in Kidderminster, . . . and that the aforesaid school shall be of one Master and one Usher, . . . and that the Ordinary (i.e., Bishop) of the Diocese of Worcester, and all ordinaries and their successors hereafter, and the Bailiff and Burgesses for the time being, shall be called Governors of the goods, possessions and revenues of the Grammar School of King Charles." Further, the charter says the Governors may elect and appoint "one upright, erudite and God-fearing man to be the Master, and one other discreet and fit man to be the Under-master of the said school." There is also a clause empowering persons who wish to do so, to make bequests of lands and property to the school. The charter was signed and dated "at Banbury on the fourth day of August in the twelfth year of our reign."

After this settlement of its affairs the school appears to have been administered in a more regular manner, and its work proceeded quietly for many years. We have no records until early in the following century, when we find an old minute book still extant, opening with a list of the feoffees in the year 1704; and from

this date nearly two hundred years of history are duly recorded down to the present time. Though till this date (1704) little else is known of the school, the names of the Headmasters have been preserved, those in the seventeenth century being: John Pitt, 1650; Simon Potter, 1667; and the Rev. John Best, M.A., 1669 to 1729. We may take this opportunity, however, in default of more precise records, to glance for a moment at the contemporary history of the town and of the kingdom in those early days of our school's existence, and see amid what surroundings the boys of Kidderminster were then taught.

CHAPTER III.

KIDDERMINSTER IN THE DAYS OF THE STUARTS.

The county of Worcestershire is rich in historic associations, and of these the district round Kidderminster has its due share. In the early days of the seventeenth century, however, Kidderminster by no means took the leading position in the north of the county which it now holds, but was evidently inferior in wealth and population to towns like Bewdley and Droitwich. We see this from the interesting assessment for the Ship money demanded by Charles I, the cause of the protest in which John Hampden took so famous a part. The Sheriff of Worcester, John Savage, in his accounts referring to this Ship money, under date February 16th, 1635, gives the assessment for the whole county at £4,000, of which Worcester city paid £266, Evesham £84, Bewdley and Droitwich, £70 each, but Kidderminster only £30,—less than half that paid by its ancient rival and neighbour on the banks of the Severn. This is not surprising when we consider the important river traffic of those days, of which Bewdley had so large a share, and which made the riverside port a town which even royalty did not disdain; and indeed we find that the population of Kidderminster was only between one and

two thousand.¹ It was then only a "good market town" whose inhabitants also were concerned in the making of woollen cloths, though there were plenty of other towns engaged in a similar industry. John Leland, the author of *The Itinerary*, who visited the town about 1539, records that it "standeth most by cloathing," but in this period (the reign of Henry VIII) it is evident that Evesham, Droitwich and Bromsgrove were quite as important in this manufacture as was Kidderminster. A century later, however, there was evidently a more distinct manufacture special to the town, for "Kidderminster stuffes" were becoming known, and at the Restoration of Charles II, fourteen yards of "Kidderminster stuffs," value £3 7s. 6d. were purchased for Worcester Cathedral. This stuff was known as "linsey woolsey," and was mostly used for the hangings of rooms and beds. The carpets for which our town has become so famous were not manufactured till as late as 1735, when the first factory for this branch of industry was erected.

Kidderminster, therefore, in the days when the school first received its charter under Charles I, was but a small country town, depending for its welfare mostly on its markets and a small cloth-manufacturing industry. The centre of its life, at any rate on market days, was the old Market Cross which stood in the High Street, and seems to have been a fine Gothic structure.

¹ In 1563 it was only about 1,100; judging from the average of burials it was about double that in 1860, but only 6,199 so late as 1788.

Conspicuous to all who entered the town from north or south was the beautiful old Parish Church, standing on the rising ground beyond the river Stour, with the Court House near it, and a little further on, the Hill where every year the manorial "Courts Leet" were held in the open air. The burgesses fished for trout in the Stour, which ran between open banks of green fields, not yet imprisoned by weaving sheds and warehouses on either side; and on summer afternoons the Grammar School boys, let out of the old Chantry where school was held, ran gaily down the slope from the ancient church to bathe in its waters. The chief part of the town was built on the left side of the river, on the hilly ground there; and as the borough was then but a small place, one was almost at once in the open country. Further down the banks of the river was "a faire manor place" as Leland calls it, Caldwell Castle, now almost lost amid the carpet mills, and opposite the church on the other bank of the Stour, was the Park, or park land extending from the riverside to Wribbenhall and Bewdley. The Park was all one vast preserve for game, with only a track running across it, and many a day's sport was to be had on the land where Woodfield and the Grammar School now stand. We may be sure that the Grammar School boy of that day took his share in the sport whenever he got a chance of going out with the huntsmen; or often followed his father when, as was the custom while the use of the bow was not yet extinct, the worthy burgesses practised archery at the

butts on the flat piece of ground between the river and the hill now called "Park Butts."

But more serious affairs than sport or even archery occurred soon after the School obtained its charter, and the boys in the Chantry had the opportunity of seeing history in the making. The great Civil War broke out, and the quiet old country town of Kidderminster awoke to the clash of swords and the tramp of armed men. The Parliamentary forces held the town with Lord Wharton's and Lord Brooke's regiments, while near at hand the rival town of Bewdley was strongly Royalist, with a garrison under Sir Thomas Lyttelton holding it for the King. Sir Thomas Aston held an outpost at Trimpley, overlooking the town; and the formidable Prince Rupert himself was for a time at Bewdley. The Parliamentary forces were forced to retreat from Kidderminster in October, 1642, their leader—Lord Wharton—not venturing to fight with Prince Rupert because of the inequality of numbers, and in his "haste and fear," he is said to have left several waggons and three or four cannon behind him. There was a fight at Trimpley, and skirmishing in the streets of the town itself, for we find mention of soldiers killed in the borough; and then (in September, 1651) came the battle of Worcester, so disastrous to the Royal forces. Many of the fugitives, including Charles II himself, passed through or near Kidderminster, Charles riding hard along what is now Chester Road on his flight to

Boscobel and its famous oak. Immediately after the battle, a hasty council of war was held, and by the advice of the Earl of Derby, the King began his memorable journey to Boscobel, by the many lanes and bye-paths that run parallel with the Worcester high road. Charles seems to have found his way to some point near Stone and then followed the road from there to Kidderminster to the part now called Short Heath, where tradition says the Pendrells met him and helped him with a disguise. Then, avoiding the town, he went by the Chester Road, past Sion Hill and Wolverley to Boscobel, whence, as is well known, he made his way to a sea-port. Sir Ralph de Clare, that stout old Cavalier, who had fought bravely at Worcester, shared the King's flight as far as the Mitre Oak (near Waresley) on that fatal day, and parting from his young monarch there, made his own way across the common at Hartlebury and the sandy dunes of Sutton Common to his castle of Caldwell, which he reached at nightfall. The same night, after a very hasty preparation, he set out again, and reaching the coast, went across to the continent and shared the King's banishment. Meanwhile, the town of Kidderminster was in a great tumult. Fugitives from the battle came rushing in by the Worcester road, which then came out at the top of High Street, while Parliamentary troopers from Bewdley were marched into the town to intercept them. The account given by Richard Baxter, then living in lodgings at the bottom end of the High Street, near the Market Cross, is most

interesting as to the events after the battle. "I was but newly gone to bed," he says, "when the noise of the flying horse acquainted me with the overthrow: and a piece of one of Cromwell's troops that guarded Bewdley Bridge, having tidings of it, came into our streets and stood in the open market place before my door, to surprise those that passed by. And so, when many hundreds of the flying army came together, when the thirty troopers cried, 'Stand!' and fired at them, they either hasted away or cried quarter, not knowing in the dark what number it was that charged. And so as many were taken as so few men could lay hands on, and till midnight the bullets flying towards my door and windows, and the sorrowful fugitives hasting by for their lives, did tell me the calamitousness of war."

There must have been much excitement and uneasiness in the town that night, though it was not the first time during the war that the burgesses had had a night alarm. A few years before, one summer night, "at twelve of the clock," (June 1644) a troop of 120 horsemen from Cromwell's army had ridden into the town, and "threatened the inhabitants to ruin them," if they supplied any provisions to the King's forces. Even the quiet Chantry heard more than the mere echoes of war, for to this day there are bullet marks in the walls caused by shots fired in the various skirmishes that went on in and around the town, and we can well imagine that for many years the boys of the

Grammar School had wondrous stories to tell about the days of the Great War.

Another memory of this period must have been that of the famous divine, Richard Baxter. For fourteen years (1641—1655) he was curate of the Parish Church, the actual Vicar (George Dance) not taking any duty; and as the school was practically held in the church, the author of *The Saints' Rest* must have been a familiar figure to the boys of that time. As at one time he catechised regularly in the church, there is no doubt that the school often heard him, and to this day an oil portrait of him hangs in the Vestry, next door to the old Chantry. Baxter, however, does not seem to have left any mark on the School, and no tradition of him seems to remain in this connexion, though his influence upon the town was remarkable and searching.

The date of Baxter's death (1691), though it occurred long after he left Kidderminster, brings us within a few years of the time (1704) from which we possess written records of the school in the Governors' minute books, and with this passing reference to a great and historic figure in the Church of Christ, we may fitly close this portion of our scholastic story.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SCHOOL IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, 1704—1794.

Coming now to the history of the School as recorded in the minute books, we find that the minutes open with a list of "the Feoffees of the Free Grammar School of Kidderminster in the County of Worcester, made by a feoffment bearing date the sixth day of February, Anno Domini 1704." The list of names is very interesting, though rather too long to quote in this place¹, but it may be mentioned that the Bishop of Worcester (William Lloyd)² heads the roll, followed by the Chancellor, John Price; then Thomas Foley and Francis Clare, representing two very old county families, and John Howard, vicar of Kidderminster, 1701—29, with various other prominent men of the town, making 28 names in all. The minutes do not appear to have been kept very regularly at this time, as there are intervals of a year or two in several places; nor are they particularly interesting to the general reader, as they consist mostly of the records of leases granted and renewed, and other details about the property of the School, or the election from time to time of new feoffees. They were generally signed by the High Bailiff for the time being.

1. It will be found in an Appendix.

2. He was one of the "Seven Bishops" who were tried, in James II's reign, for refusing to read the Declaration of Indulgence, but acquitted.

The Headmaster—or High Master as he was called at this time—was the Rev. John Best, M.A., appointed in 1699; and he appears to have held office for thirty years, being succeeded in 1729 by the Rev. Thomas Cooke, M.A., though the appointment of the latter does not seem to be mentioned in the minutes. We find, however, the record of the election of his son, the Rev. James Cooke, in 1753, as High Master, who entered upon his duties on Midsummer day of that year. We learn incidentally from this minute that all notices to call meetings of the Feoffees were given in the Parish Church of Kidderminster; and we also learn from the minutes of 1756 that a Low Master was elected by the Governors in the same way as the Headmaster. The qualifications for the Low Master are quaintly set forth in this minute, viz:—that he “should be a person of sober life and conversation,” and that “he should be as well qualified for teaching Latin Grammar in the said school (*according to the original institution thereof*), as also Writing and Arithmetic in an accurate and competent manner.”

It is worthy of notice that the original purpose of the School was to teach Latin Grammar only, or at least mainly, and therefore the simple subjects of writing and arithmetic were treated as extras. The minute runs thus: “The said Usher or Low Master shall not be *obliged* to teach Writing and Arithmetic in the said school, unless the parents of the children there sent to

be taught shall, previous to such instruction in Writing and Arithmetic, engage and promise to pay to such master for such learning, the sum of five shillings per quarter, including pens and ink for such scholars." Under these conditions Francis Stansall, "of Brampton Brian in the County of Hereford," was elected to take the place of the Rev. William Weaver.

At the same meeting it was resolved to set apart the sum of forty shillings a year for the purpose of repairs in the school, and for providing "the necessary books for the scholars coming there to be taught."

Another item in the same minutes is specially worth noting. It appears that the School had the right to certain seats in the gallery of the Parish Church, and that the High Master made some profit by letting out these sittings and pocketing the proceeds. For this cause he was now ordered to give up the keys of the school gallery to the High Bailiff, and no longer "to make a property of the sittings in the said gallery," while the High Bailiff should let the sittings and devote the pew rents to the use of the School. The whole of these minutes, with their allusion to the promulgation of notices in the Parish Church, to the school seats in the gallery, and the weight attached to Latin Grammar, throw a remarkable light upon the ecclesiastical side of the School's history, and its close connexion with the ancient church of S. Mary's. These minutes were, as

usual, signed first by the High Bailiff (Richard Colley), and the Vicar (Robert Charlton).

Next year, 1757, we find a note of the election of the Rev. John Martin, M.A., as Headmaster, on the death of his predecessor; but for the next ten years or so there is nothing of interest till we come to a minute relating to the admission of certain free scholars. In 1768 the feoffees resolved that the "usher" or Low Master should receive into the school twenty boys, "inhabitants of the borough and foreign of Kidderminster," such boys to be elected by the trustees or feoffees for the term of two years. They were to be taught "reading, writing, accounts and grammar," and the first twenty scholars were to be chosen on the 13th of June in that year (1768). Francis Stansall was still usher at this time, but in 1773 he died, and the Rev. Henry Matthews was appointed Low Master in his place. Three years later this clergyman was elected High Master, to succeed Mr. Martin deceased (1776); and in the position of usher which he thus vacated by promotion the feoffees appointed Mr. Geo. Braithwaite, who is described as "officer of excise"—a somewhat unusual qualification for a mastership. It is possible that he owed his election to his excellent penmanship, for a specimen of his signature preserved in the minute book shows him to have been a writing master of the good old school of "copper-plate" style. But neither he nor the High Master seem to have held office very

long, for in 1779 both of them resigned, no reason being given in the minutes, and the Rev. William Miles and Mr. Levi Heath (of Hanley Castle) were elected High and Low Master respectively in their places, (January 18th, 1780).

There is again a dearth of items of interest till we note that in 1785 it was resolved that "a proper bell" be erected at the school "with proper covering to the same for the use thereof," and that the "said school be whitewashed and put in good and sufficient repair." We notice, by the way, from another minute later on that the schoolroom at this period must have been a very bare and comfortless place, for the floor was only of bricks, which were taken up in 1791 and relaid with "quarries." Amid the Spartan simplicity of a brick floor and whitewashed walls the youth of Kidderminster learned in the eighteenth century the Latin Grammar and Arithmetic.

In 1787 we have for the first time mention made of the newspaper as a means of advertisement for engaging teachers. Hitherto notice given in the Parish Church or affixed to the church door seems to have been sufficient; but in this year it is specifically recorded that "an advertisement be inserted in the *Worcester Journal* and the *Birmingham Gazette* for an usher" in place of Levi Heath; and in due course Thomas Morgan was appointed. It is curious to note that he, following

what was evidently the usual rule, had to engage himself in a bond of £500 to teach not only Latin Grammar, but "writing and arithmetic at the discretion of the trustees."

Soon after this there seems to have been considerable discontent with the Head Master, the Rev. William Miles, for in February, 1789, it was ordered "that a proper representation of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Miles be drawn up, and laid before the trustees at their meeting, in order to consult with the Bishop of Worcester as Visitor of the said school, and to determine whether the said Reverend Mr. Miles is or is not liable to be deprived of the Head Mastership of the said school." It was some time, however, before any action was taken, for five years later (1794) evidence was still being taken on Mr. Miles's conduct from the undermaster, Mr. Morgan. A case against the Headmaster was then drawn up by the Town Clerk (Mr. Pinches), and he was cited to appear before the feoffees on June 18th, 1794, "to show cause why he should not be removed from his place." Notice of the impending inquiry was also, in the usual way, posted on the door of S. Mary's Church. A copy of the evidence taken at the inquiry is preserved in the minutes, and it is evident that the Headmaster at this time was not quite in possession of his usual mental faculties. He had strange views on religion, and never attended school on Saturdays, but "on Thursday afternoon, which is by

custom a school holiday, he attends by himself." There were only three boys in the Upper School under him, and he was supposed to teach them writing and accounts; but according to the evidence of the usher Mr. Miles could not give instruction in these subjects,—“not in writing and imperfectly in accounts.” There were thirty-three boys in the school, thirty being in the Lower under the usher, and only three in the Upper. Mr. Miles also only came to school about eleven in the morning, and when he did come “the children under him” were “very noisy and disorderly” and “did make a great noise and uproar, and Mr. Miles did very seldom correct them for it.” Incidentally in this inquiry we learn (from the usher) that the customary school hours in those days were five hours in winter and eight in summer, “divided between morning and afternoon.” The morning school appears to have begun at seven o'clock.

The end of the inquiry was that Mr. Miles voluntarily resigned as from February 2nd, 1795, and “in consideration of his mental infirmity” the Governors gave him a pension of £26 per annum, “to be paid by the Bailiff of the borough.” The under master, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, was appointed Head in his place; and the new “usher” was Mr. John Salt of Stafford.

It is worthy of note in this inquiry, that the division between the Upper and Lower Schools was very clearly

defined, the head and under master each being supreme in his own domains, and the boys having to be taught only by one of the two, not by either indifferently. Also it is seen that the Bishop of Worcester as visitor had very real powers, and the feoffees were obliged to lay the case before him. This we shall see again in the next century.

CHAPTER V.

THE SCHOOL UP TO 1800 A.D. OLD RULES AND CUSTOMS.

One good result of the inquiry detailed in the foregoing chapter was that certain rules were laid down for the future guidance of the masters, and these rules remained in force for many years. Some of them seem to be rather obvious; but perhaps, after their recent experience, the feoffees may have been somewhat distrustful. At any rate, the rules require: (1) That the masters do "give constant and regular attendance to their respective employments, and that the scholars be strictly required to do the same." The school hours (2) were to be from 8 a.m. to 12 noon in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon "from Lady Day to Michaelmas," while from Michaelmas to Lady Day they were to be from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. (3) The time of school hours shall be notified every day by the ringing of a proper Bell, to be provided for that purpose. (4) The holidays were to be a month at Christmas, from Dec. 21st to Jan. 21st, and a month at midsummer—from June 20th to July 20th, with two half-holidays in each week, besides on Red Letter Days; though in the weeks when Red Letter Days occurred there was only to be one half-holiday. The old custom

of keeping Red Letter Days has long since departed, but we may be sure that the boys of a former generation knew more about the Church Calendar than those of the present day. The next rule runs somewhat quaintly: (5) "That a proper discipline be observed and kept up by the respective Masters, and the scholars obliged to demean themselves towards them and all other persons with due discipline and good manners." This last clause suggests that the boys had become somewhat unruly out of school. The last rule (6) shows again the close connexion between the school and the church, for the masters are told "to take special care that the boys attend Divine Service upon Holidays and Prayer Days, and that morning or evening prayers be read in the school upon every such day as they do not attend upon Publick Prayer."

These rules were printed and hung up in a conspicuous place in the school room, and several years later (1812) we find the feoffees ordering them to be again printed and hung up, as apparently some of them had been forgotten.

At this time (1786) the difference between the Upper and Lower School was made more strongly marked by the erection of a boarded partition between the two parts of the school room, which partition remained till modern times and is well remembered by "old boys" now living.

A curious entry is made about the Under Master's emoluments in this same year. Mr. Salt, who then held that office, represented to the feoffees "that on account of the high price of provisions his present salary is inadequate to the support of his Family after payment of house rent and taxes," a state of things no doubt caused by the wars against Napoleon at the close of the 18th century, soon after the French Revolution. The feoffees, therefore, agreed to allow him to charge a "quarterage" or quarterly payment of half-a-crown for instruction in Writing and Arithmetic, taking into consideration "the number of boys attending the said school for instruction in Writing and Arithmetic and his diligence and assiduity therein." It is curious to note that these two subjects were treated as extras, but it must be remembered that the original purpose of the school was to teach Latin Grammar only, and that was all the masters were bound to teach free. *Quantum mutatus ab illo!* we might exclaim in these days of modern languages and science.

Another quaint custom of just a hundred years ago was the mode of payment of rents to the feoffees. In a list of leases brought up at a meeting in 1802 we find that, in addition to the money payments, the leaseholders had to bring hens, and be it noted, not any scraggy old bird that they might happen to wish to get rid of, but "two fat young hens." Whether these went to grace the Headmaster's table or to provide refresh-

ment at the meetings of the feoffees, we are not able to say; but the custom is as old as Domesday Book, where we find many similar entries, and is a reminiscence of the time when nearly all rent was paid in kind. Thus in the Domesday entry of Cuxham manor, near Oxford, we find a tenant has to pay (in addition to other things) three hens on the 12th day of November, and one cock and two hens and twopennyworth of bread every Christmas Day. In this connexion we might mention here that in 1806 the feoffees revived the good old custom of dining together once a year. The minute runs: "that the feoffees do meet upon the second Monday in March in each and every year, at the schoolhouse, at ten o'clock in the morning, and after examining the accounts and taking a view of the property, do dine together at the Lion Inn, Kidderminster, paying our own expenses; and that every feoffee not attending the meeting do forfeit 7s. 6d., except prevented by illness." One cannot fail to commend the strict honesty of the feoffees in paying for their own dinner, in spite of the temptation to devour the fat young hens provided by the leaseholders.

That the inspection of the property was necessary is seen from the fact that in 1805 the two masters' houses in Church Street, next to S. Mary's churchyard, were almost in a "ruinous" condition. The Vicar and the High Bailiff, as being the two chief governors, were appointed to see into the matter, and the result was

that it was ultimately decided to build two new houses in Church Street, to cost the sum of £1250; it is also recorded (March 1808) that the grounds of the gardens belonging to the masters' houses be levelled, and the yards be paved with good hard brick. The site of the gardens, then sloping down to the river from the slight hill on which the church is situated, is now occupied by warehouses.

For some years after this there is little to notice. In 1808 John Salt, the undermaster, resigned, and James Foster was elected in his place, and in 1813 Foster was succeeded by William Fawkes, from Hartlebury school, as undermaster. Of Mr. Fawkes we have recollections by an old pupil, Mr. C. A. Pritchard, who contributed an account of his early days to the School Magazine of the Spring term, 1888. As this pupil attended in the reign of William IV it is clear that Mr. Fawkes must have been master there a good many years. At this point we have ample materials for gaining an impression of the school¹, and it cannot be said that it was in a satisfactory state. The then Headmaster, Rev. Thomas Morgan, did not reside in the schoolhouse, and though he attended to his school duties, the claims of the church must have prevented him doing full justice to them, for he was curate of Stone, in which parish he resided, and rector of Rushock also, a place some six miles from Kidderminster on the

¹ Not only from Mr. Pritchard's recollections, but also from a report of the Charity Commissioners in the year 1832.

road to Droitwich. This cheerful pluralist holds the record for length of service as Headmaster, for he held office for nearly fifty years, 1795 to 1843; and the undermaster, William Fawkes, reigned over his own part of the school almost as long, for he only retired when Mr. Morgan resigned in 1843, being then seventy years of age, while Mr. Morgan was seventy-five.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CHARITY COMMISSION REPORT ON THE SCHOOL IN 1832.

We are now on the threshold of the Nineteenth Century, and the condition of the school during the first part thereof can be described with some completeness. We have first the Report of the Charity Commissioners issued in 1832, which gives us a fair and authentic account of it viewed from the official standpoint, and so to speak, from the outside; and we have next some useful reminiscences by an "old boy" who gives us some idea of how the school appeared to him from the inside.

Taking the official report first, we are told that "beside the property in the rental, there is a large school, divided into two rooms for the Upper and Lower School, adjoining the east end of the church. It is in very good repair. There are also two houses in Church Street for the use of the upper master and usher There are also two gardens belonging to these houses, on the opposite side of the street, where the houses of the master and usher formerly stood, which were pulled down, having been ruinous and in decay.

"The chief payments are the masters' salaries, amounting, as hereafter stated, to £435 per annum. . .

The Rev. Thomas Morgan was appointed Under Master in the year 1787, and Head Master in 1795, on the resignation of the Rev. William Miles, and was licensed by the Bishop of Worcester. Mr. Miles had become unfit to conduct the school, and it was agreed that if he would resign he should be allowed a portion of the Headmaster's stipend, then fixed at £100 per annum, during his life, and the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Hurd) entered his approbation of this arrangement by signing a memorandum to that effect in the minute book. Mr. Miles continued to receive £26 a year under this agreement till his death about 1823. Mr. Morgan only received £74 per annum until the year 1813, when his salary was increased to £160, subject, however, to the payment of £26 to Mr. Miles; and in 1828 it was further increased to £290, which sum he has received entire since the death of Mr. Miles.

“Mr. Morgan does not live in the house belonging to the Headmaster, nor has he resided there for twenty years. It is let by him to a tenant for thirty guineas per annum, with the garden, the tenant paying all taxes and rates. Mr. Morgan is curate of Stone, which is distant $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kidderminster, where he resides in a house which he rents. He is also Rector of the adjoining parish of Rushock, where he keeps a resident curate, having himself a license for non-residence from the late Bishop, on account of his being Headmaster of the Free Grammar School of Kidderminster.

“When Mr. Morgan was appointed Headmaster there were not above two or three boys in the Upper School; but about 18 or 20, who had been with him in the Lower followed him into the Upper School. From that time the number in the Upper School has varied from 17 to four. The practice now is to take all boys into the Upper School who require to learn Latin, that language not being now, as formerly, taught in the Lower School. At the time of our enquiry (1832) there were nine boys in the Upper School, sons of respectable persons of the town and parish. The boys are not supplied with books out of the funds of the school, but there are some books of general literature in the school accessible to the boys, which have been paid for by the trustees. The Headmaster does not consider himself as a superintendent of the lower school.” [As a matter of fact he and the lower master were not on speaking terms. See page 43.]

“Mr. William Fawkes, the under master, was appointed in the year 1813, with a salary of £80, which has been raised to £145 since the year 1828. He occupies the house and garden belonging to the undermaster. The children in his school are instructed in reading, writing, and accounts, and they are expected to be able to read in the Bible before they are admitted. When Mr. Fawkes was appointed he was not required to be able to give instruction in the classics, all boys requiring such instruction being now placed under Mr.

Morgan, by whom they are taught in the morning; and they learn writing and accounts from the under master every afternoon, during the whole of the school hours. There were ten boys in the lower school at the time of our inquiry, which is stated as the average number attending since Christmas, 1831. Boys from this school are entitled to exhibitions¹ at Worcester College, Oxford, provided there is no claimant from Bromsgrove, Feckenham, Worcester, and Hartlebury." After thus describing the state of the school, which it declares to be inefficient, the Charity Commissioners assign as the chief reason of its inefficiency the non-residence of the Headmaster, who attended only in the mornings and not in the afternoons. They also pointed out that his non-residence and his holding of two other appointments were both in direct defiance of the scheme of management, though the trustees allowed it. That there was considerable local discontent with the school was also seen by the fact that a private school had lately been opened which was well supported, and the Report concludes with the words: "The active interference of the trustees is imperatively called for to place this school, now so amply endowed, upon a better foundation. The Bishop of Worcester ought to be consulted, and we trust that the inhabitants of Kidderminster would soon feel and acknowledge the benefit derived from their exertions."

¹ These have unfortunately now lapsed.

CHAPTER VII.

AN "OLD BOY'S" MEMORIES OF SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

What action was taken as a result of these suggestions we shall see later, but now we may look at the life of the school as it was portrayed by one of the boys of that time. In the School Magazine for the Spring term of 1888 there is an interesting article by Mr. C. A. Pritchard, whose recollections date back to the days of William IV. He entered the school a few days after his eighth birthday, when it was held of course in the chantry of S. Mary's. "The building at that time (he says) was divided into three compartments, the entrance to two of which was through a porch in the centre of the structure. The third room was a sort of glory-hole, without a window, where the master kept bags of potatoes, onions, and other of his garden produce. A partition of lath and plaster divided the three rooms, and the porch contained on its left the entrance to the school. The one on the right admitted to what I suppose I must call the school proper, where Greek and Latin were taught to about eight or ten small boys. . . . On the entrance of my relative and myself to the lower school, the master, William Fawkes, was usefully engaged in the centre of the room, surrounded by about thirty boys at their several tasks, and

cutting whole potatoes into pieces for planting in his garden. This occupation was not in any way interfered with by the entrance of the lady and my poor little self, and it took but a few minutes to complete my introduction as a member of his flock, and the ensuing morning found me at work at pothooks. The conditions necessary for the admission of the new boy were: first, that he should be a member of the Church of England; second, that he should be able to read any given verse of the Bible without prompting; and thirdly, that he should have reached the age of eight years." The master's fee was half-a-crown.

The curriculum, he goes on to say, "was something of this sort: The morning was devoted to learning to spell and to grammar work; and small knots, I cannot call them classes, went up to the master's desk to be put through. This occupied the forenoon. The afternoon was devoted to writing "copies," and to the doing of sums. On Thursday afternoon writing from dictation was the only exception to the above named duties," the piece chosen being generally one of Æsop's Fables. The arithmetic must have been very elementary, for few boys went beyond the Rule of Three, the bulk of those in the lower school soon going into factories or shops, or offices. The discipline of the school was harsh; the cane was in constant use, and the writer even mentions as a common occurrence "the striking the head of a hapless boy with the desk ruler as though

it were a cocoa nut." This resulted in the death of one boy, and a private examination before the feoffees became necessary, after which a broken head did not occur again. It seems rather curious to find that the punishment of the birch was only administered once in the writer's recollection, and that after the birch twigs had been gathered by two volunteers among the boys themselves—which volunteers were the first to taste of its quality.

William Fawkes seems to have had a very decided personality. He is described as "of placid aspect, middle sized, well built, and of regular features, and must in his younger days have been strikingly handsome. He had no acquaintances or intimates, and I do not remember having seen him in or about the town, either alone or with a companion, his spare time being probably spent at his home on Church Hill, or in his garden opposite. As a servant of the Trust he was faithful to his duties, and had he possessed a more kindly nature, would have been liked by the boys. Whatever his faults, there can be no question as to his ability. His skill as an arithmetician had small scope to display itself in the daily tasks meted out to the boys. . . . As a grammarian he was *facile princeps*. His most characteristic feature was his handwriting, and in this particular he surpassed any other whom I have ever known. His style was that which is known

as copper-plate, and in either small or large hand I do not think he could have been excelled."

His little eccentricities sometimes took an amusing form. On winter mornings, for instance, when the school stove was in working order, he used to come in and say prayers, and open school punctually, and having set his pupils their various tasks, proceeded to make his preparations for shaving at his high desk. The boys watched with breathless awe, and the elder ones probably with secret admiration, the heating of the water, the subsequent lathering of the magisterial countenance, and the delicate operations of the deftly wielded razor. There was great though silent speculation as to whether he might cut himself, and great but secret joy when this now and then happened. In the afternoons, again, the master would appear with a dish of plums or apples, which he would proceed to bake upon this useful stove, the fruit diffusing (we are told) an interesting and exasperating odour. In these more modern days the introduction of the hot water apparatus and coils of piping have banished from our midst all chance of these pleasing diversions in the serious routine of scholastic studies.

After being two or three years in the Lower School, the writer was then admitted to the Upper or Latin School, under the Rev. Thomas Morgan, whom he describes as "a Christian and a gentleman;" of whom

"I have nothing but good to say. He and his congenial assistant, dear William Price, enjoyed our confidence and respect, and their kind treatment made good boys of us, and kept us so. Peace to his ashes. He was a just man, and was highly respected in the good old town." It is mentioned, however, that the two masters of the Upper and Lower School, "each omnipotent in his own station, never by any chance spoke to, or recognised each other, though they daily passed each other on their way to and fro."

The holidays were given twice a year, at Midsummer and Christmas, and were each of about six weeks' duration. But there were no ceremonies at these breakings up, no gathering of parents, no examinations, and no prizes. "No governor of benevolent instincts ever came to see us and encourage us, and, in short, a more neglected, forlorn lot of public schoolboys never tasted of the Pierian spring." In addition to the regular holidays there were the saints' days, as mentioned in the rules hung on the north wall of the chantry (see above, page 30), and we are told that the boys were eager "to draw the masters' attention to them" the day before, as may be well believed. In any case the boys of the Upper School must have had a fairly easy time, for the accounts of those still living assert that Mr. Morgan used to drive down from his house at Stone any time during the morning and put up at "The Plough," then an inn near the Church, where, if he did not come into

school, the boys would come and see him—if they wished.

Such being the state of affairs, it is perhaps not surprising to find that in 1831-2 there were only nine boys in the Upper School and ten in the Lower; and it is not to be wondered at that the Charity Commissioners thought some reforms ought to be made. It is evident that some improvements occurred, for, though both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Fawkes remained on for ten years longer, the number of scholars increased, and varied from forty to sixty-three, there being in 1843 nearly fifty, viz., eight boys in the Upper and forty in the Lower School. But it was now thought to be time to have a change; a new scheme was applied for, and the School entered upon its more modern phase. The alteration in the scheme and the beginning of a new order of things in 1843-44 will form the subject of our next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ERA OF REFORM, AND MR. COCKIN'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

The new era of the School dates practically from the year 1841. On the last day of July in that year a petition for a new scheme of management for the School was presented to the Court of Chancery by the old feoffees then in office, viz.: Joseph Newcomb, William Nicholls, Abraham Turner, William Boycot (senior), John Crane, and Henry Crane. A special point of the petition related to the High Bailiff, who formerly had held so prominent a position in the management; but whose office had ceased to exist under the Municipal Corporations Act (5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 76), when a Mayor was appointed for the borough. The Court answered (in 1842) that the powers of the High Bailiff had ceased to exist, but that when any new feoffees were appointed the Mayor would be entitled to be one. The result of the application for a new scheme was that one was granted, dated 19th November, 1844, and new feoffees were appointed and approved of. These were:—John Lea, Thomas Bradley, George Hooman, Henry Woodward, Benjamin Woodward, for the borough; the Rev. T. L. Claughton (Vicar), Henry Chellingworth, Joseph Chellingworth, William Butler Best, and John Sutton Barber

for the foreign; with the Bishop of Worcester, his Chancellor, and the Mayor of the Borough (James Morton) for the time being as ex-officio members, and Thomas Hallen as clerk.

It is noticeable that in this list the Vicar (Thomas Legh Claughton)¹ was nominated "in his individual capacity" and not ex-officio, though the feoffees expressed their opinion that it was desirable that the Vicar of Kidderminster for the time being should always be one of the governing body. Indeed, as we have seen in our history of the School, for generations the two most prominent members of that body were the Vicar and High Bailiff (or Mayor) of the town, with the Bishop of Worcester as visitor.

The income of the School at this date was about £500 per annum.

The new scheme having been issued, the Governors proceeded to pension off the Headmaster and Undermaster (Mr. Morgan and Mr. Fawkes) as recorded above, and to elect a new Headmaster. Their choice fell on the Rev. William Cockin, M.A., then of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, who was appointed² at a salary of £200 a year and a house, with an addition of £100 on

¹ He was B.A. (First Class Lit. Hum.) Oxford, 1831, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Vicar of Kidderminster, 1841-67; Bishop of Rochester, 1867; first Bishop of S. Albans, 1877; died 1890; married (1842) Julia, daughter of Lord Ward (afterwards Earl Dudley).

² The Rev. Edward Brine, B.A., (Cantab), from Worcester, was shortly afterwards appointed Second Master (April, 1844). He was afterwards chaplain at the Hague, 1851-1897, and only died in 1903.

the death of Mr. Morgan, who was to receive this amount as a pension. His death occurred July, 1845. The new Master was to be allowed to take boarders, but the parents of the town boys were to pay nothing for their sons' education. The number of boys was to be limited to forty, sons of parishioners of Kidderminster Parish, but if forty such could not be found other boys should be admitted from outside, but they must all be sons of members of the Church of England. This limitation to sons of Churchmen had always existed, and remained for many years longer. The first forty were to be taught Latin and Greek *free* and to pay £4 a year for commercial subjects; but if more than forty from the parish wished to enter the School, any beyond that number were to pay £8 per annum for their education. No boy was to be admitted under eight years of age.

By this new scheme the old Lower School was practically done away with, the scholars then in the school being only permitted to remain there up till March 25th, 1845. The feoffees wished to place the institution upon its old foundation as a classical school, having for their object, as an interesting minute (dated 29th January, 1844) states, "the speedy restoration of this school to a Free Grammar School in all its integrity;" and they did away with the Lower School because "the room taken up by this English school prevents the possibility of the admission of scholars whose parents are anxious to avail themselves of a

classical education for their children, according to the spirit of the original endowment." As the new Headmaster could not commence his duties at once the Upper School was closed from March 25th, 1843, till after the Midsummer vacation (July 31st) in that year. It is rather curious to note that the new Headmaster was specially requested by the feoffees to wear his academic gown and cap; and the scholars were to wear caps. The hours of attendance were also altered so that the attendance of boys "before breakfast" in the winter months might be dispensed with, and it is remarkable that even this slight alteration of the rules had to be signed by the Bishop of Worcester, whose signature to this is in the minute book. The Bishop then was Dr. Henry Pepys.

We come now, however, to the most important alteration of all aimed at in these changes. The old School in the Chantry was soon to be given up, and the whole institution moved to the present premises at Woodfield. For the first time boarders were allowed. The new Headmaster, Mr. Cockin, seeing that he would not be able to accommodate any boarders in the old house in Church Street, purchased for himself the house and estate of Woodfield (9 acres, 2 roods, 8 poles) on the Bewdley road, and then quite outside the town. After a year or two the feoffees took over the whole property from Mr. Cockin, leaving him as tenant, and giving in exchange¹ an estate known as the Greenhill

¹ The exchange was formally made in February, 1848.

Farm (50 acres, 3 roods, 6 poles) on the other side of the town. The rent of the farm was then £90 a year, and as the feoffees received in exchange the Woodfield estate with a rental of £60 for the house and £25 for the land, and also the old house in Church Street at £25, making a total of £110 per annum, they seemed at the time to be making a good bargain. The Headmaster, on his part, was now more suitably housed, and was able to add to his income by receiving a fair number of boarders. A new school was also built upon the land near the house, and thus the present building, with its half-ecclesiastical and half-castellated architecture, had its origin. About the same time a large dining-room and dormitories were built on to the east side of Woodfield House for the accommodation of boarders. The whole arrangement is clearly set forth in a circular issued by Mr. Cockin in December, 1847, appealing for funds to defray the expenses of the new School building, which is interesting enough to quote here:—"The Grammar School of King Charles I at Kidderminster (it runs) has long been labouring under two serious inconveniences; first, the room in which the School has been held adjoins, and was originally a chapel connected with, the parish church; from its extreme antiquity it has now become much dilapidated; whilst its position, in the midst of a crowded burying ground, has been considered objectionable on the score of health, and has necessarily been attended with much desecration of the church and

tombs. Secondly, the house appropriated to the head master is so small, and in so confined a situation, that in the scheme granted by the Court of Chancery, in the year 1843, the head master was authorised to let it, and procure for himself a better and more convenient residence.

"The consequence of this state of things has been, that the present head master purchased a house and small estate at Woodfield, adjoining the town of Kidderminster, where he has received a considerable number of boarders; but as this house, together with all interest in the school there established, was the present head master's private property, and it was uncertain whether any future head master would be able to purchase them, it became a matter of some consideration how the benefits which have resulted to the School under its present management could be permanently secured to it, instead of being dependent on the continuance of the present head master.

"The most desirable plan, under all the circumstances, appeared to be to effect an exchange, the feoffees giving up an estate belonging to their trust, and receiving in return the Woodfield House and estate; and that a new Grammar School should then be erected on the estate at Woodfield, which is most eligibly situated for the purpose. The insurmountable obstacle to this arrangement was the expense of erecting the new school-

room; but whilst the plan was in agitation the sum of £1,200 was most munificently placed at the disposal of the feoffees for this purpose¹, provided such an exchange should be effected. Upon this, the feoffees at once applied to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, under the provisions of 1st and 2nd George IV., chap. 92, to issue a commission for the purpose of inquiring whether such an exchange would be for the benefit of the school. This commission, after due inquiry, has reported in favour of the exchange; and the report of the commissioners having been confirmed by the sanction of the Lord Bishop, the exchange is now effected.

“To the sum of £1,200 above mentioned, a further sum of £400 has been added by another individual; which sums will defray the expense of erecting a substantial schoolroom of stone, fifty-nine feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and twenty-two feet high; together with all the legal expenses connected with the exchange, which are necessarily heavy, and those of a subsequent application to the Court of Chancery, so that no charge whatever may fall upon the funds of the trust. It is, however, estimated that to meet the architect's charges, and to supply new forms, desks, and fittings for the room, including gas and stoves, and to erect proper boundary walls, with iron railings, gates, etc., a further sum of at least £400 will be required.

¹ Apparently by the then Lord Dudley, according to Mr. Bryce's Report, Schools Inquiry Commission (1869), vol. 15, page 586.

"To raise this sum, the head master earnestly begs the aid of those who, either from local connection feel an interest in the welfare of the Kidderminster Grammar School, or who, on wider principles, are anxious to advance the cause of education. He believes that the present arrangement will be beneficial to the school, by substituting a new room for the present dilapidated one, and in a more eligible situation. It will also be the means, by providing a suitable residence for future head masters, of securing in perpetuity the services of an efficient person, by which the character of the school must be raised and its usefulness increased; and, further, as this exchange will be the means of augmenting the income of the school, he has reason to hope that it will be in the power of the feoffees to found, at an early period, exhibitions, which seem now to be the only thing requisite for placing this school, in every respect, on a level with other similar institutions." (The hope of founding exhibitions, however, has not yet been realised).

The new School was opened by the Bishop of Worcester (Dr. Pepys), and a letter from the Rev. William Cockin (son of the then Headmaster) informed the present writer that on that occasion Stopford Brooke attracted much notice by the recitation of a poem on "The Farewell of Charles I. to his Children," a foretaste of his future literary fame.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHOOL UNDER MR. COCKIN. SOME DISTINGUISHED OLD BOYS.

The result of these new arrangements was to start the School upon its more modern career, as not merely existing for town boys, though these always have had, and must have, the first claim, but also as an institution attracting scholars from a wider area as boarders. No doubt it was hoped by some to make the school even more of a boarding school than a day school; and this was for some time actually the case under Mr. Cockin and Dr. Sheppard; but gradually things settled down into the more normal position of a day school with a good boarding house attached.

The introduction of the element of boarders, however, was attended with a good deal of opposition, and for some years a heated controversy raged upon this question. In particular, a Mr. George Griffith, who took a deep, one might almost say an extraordinary interest, in all that had anything to do with Grammar Schools¹ in all parts of the kingdom, took an active part

¹ He was the author of a number of books, including "*Going to Markets and Grammar Schools*," (2 vols., London, 1870); "*Reminiscences*" (in the Midland Counties), Bewdley, 1880. He resided both at Kidderminster and Bewdley.

in opposing the development of the boarding side of this school. More especially, in a letter dated 24th June, 1848, to the Chairman of the Feoffees (the Vicar, Rev. T. L. Claughton), he took objection to boarders being allowed to compete for exhibitions open to town boys, and the matter was brought before the Court of Chancery, the objection being allowed. A good deal was also made of the fact that in the midsummer examination of 1848 the boarders took twenty-one out of twenty-four prizes, the town boys only getting three. The controversy became so acute that a town's meeting was held on 1st December, 1848, with the Mayor (Dr. William Roden) in the chair, at which a resolution¹ was passed disapproving of the recently made scheme, especially as to the Headmaster taking an "unlimited number" of boarders, and because the scheme excluded all boys who were not the children of Churchmen. (As regards this last point, it may be said that, though it is contrary to the more tolerant ideas of the present generation, it was in accordance with the original foundation, and no real blame attached to the feoffees or Headmaster). It was decided to petition the Bishop of Worcester as Visitor of the school, and accordingly the Bishop (then Dr. Henry Pepys) held a court at Hartlebury Castle. Meanwhile the Headmaster (Mr. Cockin) had published a letter

¹ We note the names of Henry Brinton, George Griffith, Joseph Yeates, John Boraston, William Fawcett, Thomas Jeavons, George Turton, Thomas Lloyd, William Minifie, Joseph Wright, and James Tudor among the proposers or supporters of resolutions.

to the Bishop, in which he showed that the advantages of the school were not all on the side of the boarders; and though on one occasion the boarders had carried off most of the prizes, yet during the four years ending 1848 the town boys had had fifty-one, and the boarders sixty-one—not an excessive proportion. Moreover, the expense of most of the prizes came out of his own pocket.

The result of the hearing before the Bishop (on January 12th, 1849), was not very satisfactory to the petitioners. His Lordship held that, with one or two trifling exceptions, the scheme was being fairly followed out, and added, "I cannot conclude without expressing my satisfaction that after so much discussion in newspapers and pamphlets, nothing more material should have been brought forward against the feoffees of the school." The Bishop, in fact, had no power to alter the scheme; he could only, as Visitor, see that it was properly followed out; and, accordingly, Mr. Griffith and his followers proceeded to the Court of Chancery. A great deal of litigation followed, but finally judgment was given against the petitioners, except on the point of admitting the sons of Dissenters to the School (October 8th, 1851).

Much of the agitation seems to have been due to a misconception as to the origin and function of the "Free" Grammar Schools. Mr. Griffith, and those

with him, appear to have honestly thought that "Free" meant free of all expense, and that all or any subjects of instruction were to be taught. As a matter of fact, however, in the Kidderminster Grammar School, as in many others, the only subject that was originally intended by the founder or founders to be taught free was (as we have seen, page 22), Latin Grammar, and everything else could be called an extra. If these facts had been more fully understood there is no doubt that much misconception and bitterness might have been avoided on both sides.

Soon after the end of this portion of the litigation, Mr. Cockin resigned the Headmastership (1851) on being appointed Rector of St. George's, Birmingham; and thence, after a decade of town work, was preferred (in 1863) to the Rectory of Bishop Wearmouth, in the County of Durham, at that time a very rich living. There he did very successful work, and was made a canon,¹ retiring in 1883 after holding the living for twenty years. He resided after his retirement at York, and died there 18th April, 1889, aged seventy-six. His son, the Rev. William Cockin, M.A. (Wadham College, Oxford), is also at the present time (1902) a clergyman in the Diocese of Durham, being Vicar of Medomsley in that county.

¹ Canon Cockin was an Oxford man (Brasenose College, 2nd Class, Lit. Hum.) and a good Greek Scholar, B.A. 1835, M.A. 1841; ordained 1835, Headmaster of the Grammar School, 1848-51.

We fortunately have a brief account of the school in Canon Cockin's time from the pen of one of his most distinguished scholars, "Cuthbert Bede" (Edward Bradley), who wrote a short obituary notice of him in the School Magazine of June, 1889. He was appointed to the school "at a most critical and uncomfortable period in its history; but as he did not expect to find himself in a bed of roses he accepted his position with equanimity, and persevered in his difficult task. It was as though he had to raise a new Phoenix from the ashes of the old. He soon gathered together a number of pupils from the town and from his own friends. The latter were private pupils residing with him at Woodfield, including Halifax Wyatt, chief agent to the Earl of Sefton (in 1889), the two Mansfields (grandsons of the Judge), Carter, David Jones, Philip Lee, Crane Wharton, and others, who were with me in the highest school form." Among the others, who are not here mentioned, we may add Charles Edward Matthews, J.P., and Clerk of the Peace for Birmingham, one of the most prominent citizens of that great city, well known for his numerous Alpine ascents, especially of Mont Blanc. Mr. Matthews, whilst this history was in progress, was also chosen by his fellow-citizens to be the principal speaker on the occasion of the farewell banquet given to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, on the eve of his departure on his mission to South Africa (November, 1902). He is also the author of *Annals of Mont Blanc* (1898). Another pupil

was George Simcox, a distinguished Oxford scholar, who belonged, however, mostly to Dr. Sheppard's time. One who rose to considerable eminence as a theologian and as a trainer of the clergy, was Robert Baker Girdlestone, afterwards Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, who was a pupil in the school from about 1845 to 1850, and who lately informed the present writer (December, 1902) that he still uses daily the Greek Testament he received on leaving. Canon Girdlestone went to Christ Church, Oxford, taking his B.A. (3rd Class Lit. Hum.) in 1859. After being Editorial Superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society (1866-76) he was appointed Principal of Wycliffe Hall in 1877, remaining there till 1889, being select preacher at Oxford in 1882-84, and made an Honorary Canon of Christ Church in 1882. Several others, who became clergymen, were contemporaries of his, including the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, afterwards Rector of Brinscombe, near Stroud, who died a few years ago, and the Rev. Arthur Gresley Hellicar, now Vicar of Bromley, Kent. The last-named took his degree from Wadham College, Oxford (B.A. 3rd Class Lit. Hum., 1858), was ordained in 1859, and as curate and vicar has served the parish of Bromley for over forty years (curate 1861, vicar in 1865).

CHAPTER X.

SOME OF MR. COCKIN'S PUPILS (CONTINUED), AND "CUTHBERT BEDE."

In addition to the pupils just mentioned, who have attained distinction in the Church, there were others who rose to fame in other walks of life. Thus, we notice Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, who as a boy lived at Wribbenhall, and rode to school each day. He entered the Army, went to India, and served in the Indian Mutiny and in the pursuit of Tantia Topee, and afterwards became British Resident at Baroda. He also at one time (1872-77) acted as secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse, governor of Bombay, and died in 1893, after thirty-four years' service.¹

The province of literature also has had a brilliant representative in a pupil of Mr. Cockin. The Rev. Stopford Augustus Brooke, M.A., LL.D., the critic and man of letters, who is still so active in literary work, was born in Letterkenny, Donegal, Ireland, in 1832, and came to Kidderminster as a boarder. Like many other boarders of that time he still has a vivid recollection of the long journeys by coach, before Kidderminster was

¹ His brother, the Rev. P. J. Wodehouse, Rector of Bratton Fleming, Barnstaple, sends this information.

connected with the railway. He afterwards went to Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree, winning the University Prizes for Divinity and English verse. After being ordained he became Chaplain to the (then) Princess Royal at Berlin (1863-65), and afterwards a chaplain to Queen Victoria, and minister of St. James', York Street (1866-75); but he left the Church of England in 1880, and from 1876 to 1894 was minister of Bedford Chapel, London. His published works are many and various, including the *Life of Frederick W. Robertson*, a very well-known *Primer of English Literature*, a *History of Early English Literature*, a *Study of Tennyson*, and lately (1902) the *Poetry of Browning*, besides various volumes of sermons and poems.

But we must now proceed to the account of the school days of another distinguished author. "Cuthbert Bede" proceeds to relate how school was conducted in those days. Mr. Cockin, with his pupils and usher (Mr. Campbell) had to walk from Woodfield to the school, which was even then for some time still held in St. Mary's Chantry, before the new premises were built. Three times a day they went down: at 7 a.m. till 8.30; at 10 till 12.30, and at 2 p.m. till 4 p.m.; and on winter mornings the institution of school before breakfast was very trying to all concerned. The town boys had to wait outside the Chantry till the Woodfield contingent appeared, and then, all filing in through the open gate,

"we found the schoolroom cheerless and cold, the fire just lit in the stove, and some candles to illuminate dimly the dreary scene. . . . As soon as we got in, at seven o'clock, we had to repeat from memory twenty-five lines of Vergil or Horace; and then to puzzle our heads with a Greek play, until the welcome time came to dismiss us to our well earned breakfast." Mr. Cockin's desk, chair, and platform were near the eastern end of the room, and at the other end was another desk and platform for the second master, the Rev. Edward Brine, who lived at the second (school) house from the Church gates, and afterwards was appointed chaplain at The Hague. Later on, in Mr. Cockin's time, as we saw above, the School was moved to its present site, and C. E. Matthews headed the procession on the day of the migration. Both Mr. Matthews¹ and "Cuthbert Bede" unite in their tribute to Mr. Cockin's zeal and efficiency. "He was a born teacher," says Mr. Matthews, "a very thorough master in teaching from a sound foundation." Says "Cuthbert Bede": "A more perfectly honourable and just Headmaster never lived. He did his duty to the whole school, and treated every boy alike, sparing no pains with every town boy to advance him for his future calling, whether it was to be trade, commerce, or the University; and under his firm and wisely ordered rule the school flourished as it deserved to do."

In those days schools apparently existed only for

¹ In his speech at the Founder's Day dinner, November 19th, 1900, preserved in the School Magazine, July, 1901.

learning from books. Games did not form so prominent a feature in the curriculum as they do now, and "modern subjects" were unknown. Mr. Matthews remarked in his Founder's Day speech (19th November, 1900): "There was no attempt to teach science; there were no playing fields; no gymnasium; and no organised recreation of any kind. They played hockey in the churchyard, and cricket in Habberley Valley. They caught butterflies at the Devil's Spadeful, and (he was sure) some love of nature was implanted in their minds as they wandered through the Forest of Wyre, or watched the glint of the sunlight on the silver Severn as it swirled under the woods at Ribbesford." But the old school turned out good men, as many of Mr. Cockin's pupils have since testified.

Of these the Rev. Edward Bradley, M.A., much better known to the world as "Cuthbert Bede," the author of *Verdant Green*, deserves perhaps special mention. He was born in Kidderminster on March 25th, 1827, "in the topmost house in Swan Street, next to Mr. Harvey's," as he tells us himself in the *School Magazine* of the summer of 1886; and in 1843 he became a Grammar School boy. His entry does not appear to be recorded with the other names preserved in the minute book of this period, but as the lists are obviously incomplete, that is not surprising. His literary bias was soon made manifest, as he was from a boy a frequent contributor to the *Athenæum Magazine*, a paper started in

connexion with the town reading-room and library which was the Kidderminster Athenæum (opened 20th January, 1841), in rooms over the High Street portion of the Market. The institution is now defunct. In a series of articles on "An Old Boy's Early Work with Pen and Pencil," Bradley gave interesting accounts of his literary beginnings to the School Magazine in 1886 and 1887. "Each month I also appeared as a critic," he adds, "and among my fellow-critics may be seen the signature of 'John Brinton,' now widely known as the talented and popular member for the Borough."¹ This was written in 1886, before Mr. Brinton retired from the representation; and though, unlike Bradley, he was never a pupil, Mr. Brinton has been for over thirty years a Governor of the School. On leaving the Grammar School Bradley went not to Oxford, but to Durham University, which is all the more remarkable in view of the wonderful insight he shows into the undergraduate life of the Oxford of the middle of the 19th century. He took Holy Orders in 1850, and was afterwards incumbent of Bobbington, then Rector of Denton (Hunts), and Rector of Stretton. In 1883 he was presented to the living of Lenton by Lord Aveland, and died there in 1889. "In private and professional life," says a writer in the *Daily Telegraph* on his death, "he was an amiable and conscientious English clergyman, and it came as a surprise to many to know that this was

¹ See Appendix.

the famous author of the lively and humorous pictures of undergraduate life presented to the world in *Verdant Green*." This, his best known work, was published in 1854, but he was always busy with pen and pencil, and produced many minor works. He was the friend of men like Mark Lemon, the editor of *Punch*, of John Leech, and of Albert Smith; indeed, it was after a visit of Albert Smith to the Bradleys' house in Swan Street in 1850, and a return visit of Cuthbert Bede to him in London, that Smith accepted from Bradley the idea of the burlesque extravaganza *The Alhambra, or the Three Beautiful Princesses*, produced on Easter Monday, April 21st, 1851, at the Princess's Theatre, London, which had a most popular and successful run. Bradley's other works have long since passed into oblivion, but *Verdant Green* will probably live as long as its more serious rival by another hand, *Tom Brown's School-days*.

CHAPTER XII.

DR. SHEPPARD'S HEADMASTERSHIP.

Canon Cockin was succeeded as Headmaster by a very distinguished classical scholar, Dr. Sheppard, who was appointed on the 22nd December, 1851. He had been previously a Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College,¹ Oxford, and then second master in Repton School; and having a good connexion with boarders, was able to keep up the boarding house at Kidderminster School for some years very successfully. After a time, however, partly owing to the Headmaster's ill-health, the numbers in the school declined greatly, until in the year 1867 there were only four boys and two boarders. In an obituary notice in the *Birmingham Gazette* of January 4th, 1869, it is remarked that "Dr. Sheppard seems to have been alive to the causes of this decline, for he at once proclaimed his intention of remitting the quarterage of a certain number of boys. Twenty new boys were admitted on these terms, and it is only right to add that a great number of applications have been made for similar admission during the year, and that

¹ This college, it may be noted, has had for some reason, a connexion with Kidderminster school or district for a good many years. One of Canon Cockin's sons and several of his pupils went there; Mr. E. J. Morton, M.A., one of the Governors of the school, is also of Wadham; Dr. Sheppard and the present Headmaster, Dr. Gibbins, were both Wadham men; and the late Vicar of Kinver (Mr. Hodgson), and the ex-Vicar of Stourport (Rev. B. Gibbons), were of this college.

before the holidays at Christmas (1868) commenced the pupils, in a most affectionate manner, presented the doctor (then ill) with a silver goblet as a testimony of their respect for him. It is pretty clear, therefore," continues the notice, "that the decline of the school was due more to the scheme obtained years ago than to the masters," probably because a classical school was not then wanted in the town; "but it is not to be wondered at that a man with the great powers of Dr. Sheppard, who was a man eminently qualified to prepare young men for college and the Civil Service, should have lost heart when he had to bring his great mind down to give elementary instruction to the small boys who for some years formed the school. What he could do is shown by the fact that where pupils stayed long enough to benefit by his tuition, they almost invariably took high positions at competitive examinations."

Dr. Sheppard was the author of a goodly number of theological and classical works, and his history of *The Fall of the Roman Empire* is still remembered, while his annotated editions of Thucydides, Vergil, and other classical authors are still in use at the Universities. He was the friend of several eminent men, such as Conington, the Oxford scholar and authority on Vergil, and of the Rev. Frederick Denison Maurice, the preacher, who several times visited him at Woodfield, and it is said that the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Sherbrooke (Robert Lowe), "had a great

admiration for his talents, and if he had lived would have moved him to a position where he would have found more congenial work than teaching comparatively young boys." It is on record, by the way, that Lord Sherbrooke, when he was plain Robert Lowe, was the hero of rather an exciting incident in connexion with the school house. In 1857 a memorable Parliamentary election took place in Kidderminster, when a local candidate, Mr. W. Boycott (who died in 1891, being then the oldest Governor of the school) was defeated by Mr. Lowe. At the close of the election, the mob was so angry that they attacked Mr. Lowe with stones, a large heap of which was lying on the green at Blakebrook, near the present Workhouse, and the M.P. would have fared badly at their hands, if Dr. Sheppard had not intervened, and dragged the bleeding politician into Woodfield House, from which he was afterwards able to escape through the garden across the fields at the back of the house.

Dr. Sheppard died on Friday, January 1st, 1869, after an attack of apoplexy, being then 51 years of age, and lies buried in St. John's Churchyard, near the wall, opposite the chancel. He had taken his B.A. degree at Oxford in 1839, and M.A. 1841, being in the latter year ordained by the Bishop of Oxford to his College Fellowship at Wadham. In 1856-57 he was Select Preacher before Oxford University, and author of *St. Paul at Athens* (Prize Poem),

Christian Citizenship, notes on *Theophrasti Characteres*, on *Thucydides*; also of *The Fall of the Roman Empire and Rise of the New Nationalities*, and of *Aids to Classical Study*. The last-named book was written in conjunction with Dr. Dawson Turner, the Principal of the Royal Institution, Liverpool, whose daughter, now Mrs. Robert Woodward, of Arley Castle, is so well known in this district.

Although the numbers in the school in Dr. Sheppard's time sank so low, and many people preferred to send their boys to a then flourishing private school belonging to Mr. Askin, held in the house now occupied by the Girls' High School, it is nevertheless only just to point out that the doctor's regime produced some of the best scholars and the most prominent public men who have proceeded from the Grammar School. George Augustus Simcox, who won that "blue ribbon" of Oxford, the Ireland University Scholarship in 1861, and is now Senior Fellow of Queen's College; Canon Brownrigg, the present Secretary of the National Society, and a scholar of Magdalen, Oxford; and many others who won academic distinctions, or passed brilliantly into the Army or the higher posts of the Civil Service, owed their early successes to his training; while among his other pupils were that group of public men who so long have guided and still most efficiently guide the destinies of their native town and county, Messrs. G. W. Grosvenor, E. J. Morton, Michael

Tomkinson, and W. H. Talbot, in the varied capacities of Mayors, Deputy Lieutenants, or High Sheriffs.¹ Nor must we omit mention of Mr. John J. Hamilton and his brothers, the donors in 1901 of the Hamilton Prize for Modern Languages. It says a good deal for Dr. Sheppard's teaching that so many of his pupils have since made their mark in such varied and different spheres of life.

¹ See List of Præclari Alumni and Civic and County Honours in the Appendix.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE SCHOOLS' COMMISSION REPORT OF 1869, AND THE NEW SCHEME.

Shortly before Dr. Sheppard's death, the school was examined on behalf of the Schools' Inquiry Commission. The full report, by Mr. Bryce, will be found in the *Report of the Schools' Inquiry Commission*, vol. 15, page 585-591. He states that the subjects of instruction (in 1867) are: Good literature and learning, Greek and Latin *free* to foundationers; history, geography, mathematics, writing, and other usual branches of education on payment of £1 a quarter. The Bishop of Worcester annually appoints an examiner. The Vicar, nine others of the borough and seven others of the foreign are feoffees, and with the approbation of the Bishop appoint the Head and Undermaster. The Headmaster must be a clergyman, graduate of Oxford or Cambridge. The Undermaster must be a member of the Church of England. (Of course all this was changed under the new scheme obtained shortly afterwards). The day scholars were, in 1867, only four in number, and there were two boarders; but only three years previously the total number of day boys and boarders together had been twenty-six. Eight boys had gone to the Universities in

the previous five years. Mr. Bryce found that the education given at that time, excellent though it was, was too classical in its nature for the requirements of the district, and he thought a more modern education ought to be offered and Latin made optional. "When this has been done," he adds, "the character of the school as a place of superior education is not, as people seem to suppose, necessarily gone," and he saw no reason why, in course of time, the school should not "recover the position, which its wealth and situation in a flourishing town entitled it to hold among the schools of the county." His hopes have at length been fulfilled in the present prosperous state of the school.

After Dr. Sheppard's death, it was felt that some change in the scheme would be beneficial to the working of the school; and for a time there was a kind of inter-regnum while the Charity Commissioners were being consulted. During this interval the Rev. L. B. Penley,¹ who had been second master under the late doctor, conducted the school until 1874, when he became more fully engaged in clerical work, and a new Headmaster (Mr. Frederic Hookham) was appointed. At the same time the scheme was considerably modified, the old classical curriculum being altered into one of a more modern character; while, on the other hand, the boarding school

¹ Mr. Penley was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. (Senior opt.) 1858, *d.* 1858 *p.* 1859 Diocese Worcester; Curate of Stretton-on-Dunsmore, Warwick, 1859-61; Master at Kidderminster School, 1861-74; Curate of Trimley, 1862-76; of Kidderminster till 1880; Vicar of S. John, Stourbridge, 1880.

element was eliminated, and the wing containing the boys' dining-room and dormitories was pulled down. There was apparently an intention to make the school exclusively a day school; but after some years, the next Headmaster (Mr. Burton) was allowed to take boarders again, and a new dining-room was (1898) built on the side of the house opposite to that where the former wing had been placed.

Mr. Frederic Hookham was a member of Lincoln College, Oxford, where he matriculated in 1864, and took his B.A. degree in 1868, and M.A. in 1871 (3rd Class Lit. Hum.) After temporary work at Cheltenham College, he became an assistant master at King Edward's High School, Birmingham, whence he was appointed to the Headmastership at Kidderminster at the end of 1873. In a letter to the present writer, Mr. Hookham mentions that when he first took up his duties all the work was done in the one large schoolroom, but during his time the Governors built two further classrooms. A small cricket pavilion was also put up. He commenced work (in 1874) with two assistants, Mr. Alfred Caldecott and Mr. W. J. Threlfall. The former of these, who was also a brother of the well-known artist, Randolph Caldecott, has since had a remarkably successful career. He was a B.A. of London University when he came to Kidderminster with Mr. Hookham, and after staying with him some two or three years, left when about 28 years of age to matriculate at St. John's

College, Cambridge. He became a scholar of his college, took a first class in the Moral Science Tripos in 1879, won the Cobden Prize Essay in 1880; and also took in 1879 his M.A. at London University, winning the gold medal for Philosophy and the Gerstenberg Prize there. He further became Fellow (1880-86) and Dean (1889-95) of St. John's College, was ordained (Diocese of Ely, 1880 and '82), was an Examiner and Select Preacher at Cambridge, and then became Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, 1884 to 1886. Returning to England, he undertook further educational and clerical work, becoming Professor of Logic in King's College, London, in 1891, and is now also Rector of Frating, near Colchester (since 1898), and a Doctor of Divinity of Cambridge (1900). One at least of his books, *English Colonisation and Empire* (1893) is widely known, especially as a manual for University Extension lectures.

Another of Mr. Hookham's assistants has also distinguished himself in literary work, namely, Mr. G. C. Jones, who, under the name of George Griffith, is widely known as the author of *Boer or Briton*, and of many works of fiction.

Of Mr. Hookham's pupils many are resident in Kidderminster or the district; and two, Dr. W. Dudley and Mr. J. L. Stretton, are distinguished members of the medical profession in the town. Three others have since made their mark in the Civil Service:—J. H.

Mears, now in the Foreign Office ; Thomas Child Grove, who is in the Museums Department at South Kensington ; and Edward Fairbrother Strange, who, besides being assistant-keeper of the National Art Library, is also well known as a writer of verse and of essays and books on Art subjects.¹ We may mention also Sydney Herbert Mellone, M.A. (London), and D.Sc. (Edinburgh), who was at the school in 1878, and who as Hibbert scholar in 1898 published *Studies in Philosophical Criticism and Construction*.

¹ Mr. Hookham records that the first four boys he sent in for the Cambridge Locals in or about 1877 were Mears, Strange, A. C. Parry, and A. Cowell, who all took first class honours as juniors, and Mears later a first class in the senior examination.

CHAPTER XIV.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (1885 to 1902).

After a tenure of office lasting some twelve years, Mr. Hookham resigned the Headmastership in 1885 and retired to a country residence near Malvern. The number of boys in the school rose during his rule from 27 to 47. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Richard Burton, B.A. (London), who for some years previously had been Headmaster of the Grammar School at Bewdley (1871-85), and before that had been vice-master and bursar at the Bedford County School. During his residence at Bewdley, Mr. Burton had been curate of Ribbesford (1871-76) and also rector of the neighbouring parish of Dowles (1876-85). He is also well known locally for his interesting studies in local history and antiquities, being the author of a *History of Bewdley* (1883) and a *History of Kidderminster* (1891), as well as of a *Bibliography of Worcestershire*. As Mr. Burton has so recently left the school, we can do no more than record the energy and ability with which he guided its destinies for some fifteen years; but a historian of the foundation owes him a debt of gratitude for his care in preserving in the School Magazine so many facts of interest and importance in its past and current history. From the Magazine, therefore, and from Mr. Burton's

annual reports to the Governors we extract a few of the more important facts in the school's recent development.

One of the first things started by the new Headmaster was the School Library, which dates from 1886, and in the same year Mr. John Brinton, then M.P. for the town, founded and endowed the silver medal bearing his name, which is given annually to the highest boy in the school. The number of boys in the school in that year is recorded as being 74, a considerable advance on the number noted in the year 1874, when there were only 27 scholars. From this time also dates the Godson Challenge Cup, given by Sir A. F. Godson, M.P. for the borough since 1886, to be held yearly by the winner of the greatest number of events in the sports.¹ The following year, 1887, saw the completion of the School of Science and Art in the centre of the town, and the Grammar School Classes in these two subjects for the upper boys were transferred to the new building; since which time the close connexion between the two schools has continued and borne good fruit, as the honours and distinctions gained by Grammar School boys in Science and Art have often testified.

The Jubilee of 1887 also left its mark on the school in another way, for it resulted in the gift of a flagstaff and flag for the tower, presented by Messrs. G. W. Grosvenor, E. J. Morton, and M. Tomkinson, on behalf

¹ For names of winners of the Brinton Medal and the Godson Cup since this date, see Appendix.

of the "Old Boys." The Rowing Club (since, however, defunct), and the Tennis Club, with its two courts at the top of the field, owe their origin to this year. An even more important addition to the school buildings was made next year (1888) when the five courts and the covered playing shed were built on the playground at the back of the school. To Mr. Burton's tender care and forethought the school also owes the trees planted about this time in such large numbers in various parts of the grounds, while the area of the cricket field was also greatly enlarged in his time.

In the Magazine for the summer term of 1888 we also find recorded the generosity of Mr. T. Tempest Radford (Mayor of Kidderminster in 1875, 1876, and 1887, and one of the Governors of the school), who for several years had paid the school fees for a number of picked boys from the elementary schools of the town, so that they might attend the Grammar School.

In the year 1890 the number of boys in the school reached eighty-six, a record that was not surpassed till some ten years later, when there were over a hundred. A considerable improvement in the school arrangements was effected in 1892, when the Preparatory Department for younger boys was added, it being placed under the special charge of Mr. Hall (B.A. London).

An important occurrence in the history of the school was a visit in 1897 from the Hon. W. N. Bruce, one of the Charity Commissioners, who came to see how the

new scheme was working. In pleasing contrast to former visits and reports from this Commission, Mr. Bruce was able to express to the Governors and Headmaster his great satisfaction with the buildings, staff, and general arrangements, adding that the school now seemed to meet the requirements of the locality very well. The following year saw a further improvement as far as the buildings were concerned, in the form of a large dining hall and boarders' room built on to the west side of the School House; the house being thereby better adapted for the accommodation of boarders and of day boys who came from a distance and had to dine at the school (January, 1898). This was the last of the various improvements carried out in Mr. Burton's time, and the fact that during his tenure of office so much was accomplished is an eloquent testimony to his zeal and energy, while the fact that these things were done without trenching on the endowment shows how carefully and wisely the governing body administered the revenues of the Foundation.

Mr. Burton resigned in 1899 on being presented to the Rectory of Bitterley, near Ludlow. His successor, Dr. Gibbins, had been a scholar of Wadham College, and M.A. of Oxford; won the University Prize of £60 for the Cobden Essay at Oxford in 1890; and also held the degree of D.Litt. (Doctor in Litteris) from Trinity College, Dublin. His experience as an assistant-master had been mainly at Nottingham High School

under Dr. Gow (afterwards Headmaster of Westminster School), and since 1895 he had been Headmaster of the Grammar School of Liverpool College. A very pleasing incident, marking the conclusion of one master's régime and the beginning of another, and at the same time celebrating the foundation of the School, was the holding for the first time of an Old Boys' Dinner, (December 6th, 1899), which took place at the School itself. The old hall, with its dark oak ceiling and wainscoating contrasting with the light and brightness of the dining tables, and filled with a jovial company of Old Boys of various generations, formed a picture which will long remain upon the mental vision of those who were present. It was a happy thought to inaugurate the series of Founder's Day celebrations in the School itself, although for greater convenience it has been necessary since to hold these annual gatherings elsewhere.

The celebration of Founder's Day, which the School keeps on the 19th day of November,—the birthday of King Charles the First, has been a special feature of the last few years. Beginning, when Dr. Gibbins came, with the first dinner in 1899, it was marked in the following year by a special service in St. Mary's Church,—the old Parish Church of the town, with which the School was, as we have seen, for centuries so closely associated. The first School sermon was preached (19th November, 1900), by the

Rev. Sidney Phillips, M. A., Vicar of Kidderminster, who was followed in subsequent years by the Bishop of Coventry (Dr. E. A. Knox), and the Bishop of Brisbane (Dr. Webber), and it is evident from the hearty interest shown at these annual gatherings that this new institution has been much appreciated.

As regards the developments of the last two or three years, it is obvious that little can be said in these pages, though we may mention that in 1901 a new Science Room was built at the back of the School Hall, and the cricket pavilion was greatly enlarged and improved. We can hardly find space here to record all those who have recently gained distinctions either in scholastic or in other fields; but at the present time it is pleasing to see how well the old school is represented in many and various walks of life by its *alumni*. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, their younger sisters of London and Birmingham, the Church, the Army and Navy, the professions, and the higher posts of the Civil Service, have all received recruits from the ancient School of Kidderminster, as will be seen from the long list of honours printed in the Appendix; and we may confidently hope that there are others yet to come who will do equally good service for their country. Indeed, recent events have shown how they still come to the fore. The generation of boys who were members of the school when first it gained its charter and its royal name in the days of the great strife between King

and Parliament heard much of war and had it brought closely home to them ; and the present generation, also, has seen that in war as well as in peace the school has those who worthily represented it. In the Boer War of 1899 to 1902 one "old boy" gained the Victoria Cross (p. 87), while another had the honour of leading out a company of Worcestershire Volunteers, not to mention those who fought with the regular Army and the Colonials. Or in the vocations of peace, the 'medical profession numbers among the most promising of its younger members more than one old Carolian ; the gentle sphere of music and the sterner realms of science and of law own distinguished students from our midst. A wrangler, too, is found in our list of honours ; and now, again, in recent years, we have restored the direct connexion which for a time had ceased to exist between the school and the ancient Universities.

But it is invidious to mention here by name those of the present generation who have earned distinction. The Honour Boards hanging in the old Hall will bear them witness, and these are recorded elsewhere in this little book. We must now bring our short history to a close. We do so at a time when the school is enjoying a period of considerable prosperity and when its numbers have reached a higher point than at any previous time. The desired total of one hundred scholars was attained in the summer term of 1902, the year of the coronation

of our present sovereign, King Edward VII, and whether that number becomes greater or less in the years yet to come, we may hope that, many or few, its pupils will keep up the name of their ancient foundation, and maintain the spirit of its traditional motto :

Per Laborem ad Honorem.

PRÆCLARI ALUMNI AND LISTS OF HONOURS.

OLD BOYS' HONOUR BOARD.

1846. Edward Bradley, Scholar, University College, Durham,
and 1848 Thorp Scholar.
1857. William Boycott, Special Certificate, R.M. College,
Sandhurst, and Commission.
1858. George A Simcox, Scholar of C.C. College, Oxford.
1858. Harvey de Montmorency, Special Certificate and Com-
mission, R.M. College, Sandhurst.
1859. Edward Digby Smith, Scholar of Christ's College, Cam-
bridge.
1859. William Simcox, Open Exhibition, Marlborough College.
1859. Richard James Thursfield, Scholar of C. C. College,
Oxford.
1860. Edward Digby Smith, Third Senior Optime, Cambridge.
1860. George A. Simcox, First Class Moderations, Oxford.
1860. Edward Tibbits, Gold Medal, University of London, and
Exhibition.
1860. James E. L. Nowers, Exhibitioner, Queen's College,
Oxford.
1860. William Simcox, Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.
1860. John S. Brownrigg, Scholar of Magdalen College,
Oxford.
1861. George Augustus Simcox, Ireland University Scholar,
Oxford.
1861. James E. L. Nowers, Senior Scholar, Wadham College,
Oxford.
1861. Edward Tibbits, Third Place in Honours, University of
London.
1861. Richard J. Thursfield, First Class Moderations, Oxford.
1861. Thomas Henry Griffin, Second Place, Civil Service
Competitive Examination.
1861. Waldron N. Chapman, Civil Service Competitive
Examination.
1862. Murray Lochner, Civil Service Competitive Examination,
Metropolitan Police.

- 1862. James E. L. Nowers, Hody Greek Scholarship, Wadham College, Oxford.
- 1862. Thomas Nowers, Civil Service Competitive Examination, Inland Revenue.
- 1862. Geo. Augustus Simcox, First Class Classics Final Examination, Oxford, and Craven Scholar.
- 1863. Raymond de Montmorency, Special Certificate and Commission, R.M.C., Sandhurst.
- 1863. J. R. Thursfield, First Class Classics Final Examination, Oxford.
- 1864. Henry Whalley Murray, Civil Service Competitive Examination.
- 1864. William Haines Maunder, Civil Service Competitive Examination.
- 1864. Melsup Still Hill, Clerk and Exhibitioner, Wadham College, Oxford.
- 1864. William James Brett, Civil Service Competitive Examination.
- 1864. G. A. Simcox, Fellow of Queen's, and Latin Essay Prize, Oxford.
- 1864. J. R. Thursfield, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford (afterwards on "The Times," and author of a "Life of Peel," 1893).
- 1864. Mervyn de Montmorency, "Proxime Accessit," Oriel College Scholarship, Oxford.
- 1864. W. H. Simcox, First Class Classics, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.
- 1864. J. E. L. Nowers, Second Class Classics Final Examination, Oxford.
- 1865. M. S. Hill, Second Class Classical Moderations, Oxford.
- 1865-8. W. H. Simcox, Gaisford Prizeman, Arnold Historical Essay, English Essay, Craven Scholar, and Denyer and Johnson Theological Scholar.
- 1869. Edward James Morton, Second Class Mathematics, Wadham College, Oxford.
- 1891. W. Tomkinson, Cadetship, Royal Navy.
- 1891. C. H. Moore, Commission in the Army.
- 1892. W. H. Carter, B. A. (Mathematical Tripos), Cambridge.
- 1893. J. P. Hardiman, Open Classical Scholarship, Oriel College, Oxford.
- 1894. A. W. Dow, M.B. and B.Sc. degree, Durham University.
- 1894. J. P. Hardiman, First Class in Classical Moderations Oxford.
- 1894. E. W. Newmarch, Open Exhibition (History) King's College, Cambridge. Third Class Honours. 1898.
- 1895. J. O. H. Walcot, B.A. degree, Hertford College, Oxford

- 1895. J. P. Hardiman, B.A., Oxford, and Final Examination for the Indian Civil Service.
- 1896. T. R. H. Bucknall, First Class Honours Final M.B. London University. Fellowes Medal and Anatomy Medal, University College, London. Also F.R.C.S.
- 1896. B. Addenbrooke, Second Class Honours Final M.B. University of Durham (M.D. 1899).
- 1897. H. J. C. Burton, Open Classical Scholarship, Magdalene College, Cambridge.
- 1898. Sir A. F. Godson, M.P., created a knight.
- 1898-9. T. R. H. Bucknall, Gold Medal at the M.D. Examination, London University. Fellow of University College, London, 1899.
- 1899. A. E. Bland, Open Classical Scholarship, Queen's College, Oxford.
- 1899. H. R. Cowell, 33rd Wrangler (Mathematical Tripos), Cambridge.
- 1900. W. B. Bucknall, Captain of the Volunteer Contingent from the 1st V.B. Worcestershire Regiment in the Boer War.
- 1900. T. Lawrence, Sergeant 17th Lancers, in the Boer War, gained the VICTORIA CROSS.
- 1900-1. F. W. Wadely, Organ Scholarship, Selwyn College, Cambridge, 1900; and a University (Stewart of Rannoch) Scholarship, 1901; also Worcestershire County Council Scholarship of £50, 1901; B.A. and Mus. Bac., 1903; also F.R.C.O.
- 1901. H. R. Cowell, First Division Clerkship in the Civil Service, 1901.
- 1902. W. Bland, £50 County Council Scholarship to Birmingham University (Faculty of Commerce).
- 1903. G. H. Evans, Open Science Scholarship at Downing College, Cambridge, and £50 Scholarship from the Worcestershire County Council.

The above names are on the Board in the School Hall.

Among others not recorded on above list, owing to some omission, may be mentioned :—

- 1849. Edward James Newcomb, Magdalen Hall, Oxford; B.A. 1849, M.A. 1852; Curate of Leigh (Worcs.), 1850-60; died, 1865.
- 1856. Charles Edward Mathews, admitted as solicitor.
- 1857. Colonel Charles Wodehouse, C.I.E.; served in Indian Mutiny, 1857; Indian Staff Corps; Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1872-77; died 1893.
- 1859. George Spencer Mathews, Caius College, Cambridge, 7th Wrangler, 1859, and Fellow of his college.

1856. Stopford Augustus Brooke, M.A., LL.D., Divinity Prize and English Verse Prize at Trinity College, Dublin ; author and man of letters (see p. 59).
1858. Arthur Gresley Hellicar, Third Class Lit. Hum., Wadham College, Oxford; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1860; Vicar of Bromley, Kent, 1865.
1859. Robert Baker Girdlestone, Third Class Lit. Hum., Christ Church, Oxford; B.A., 1859; M.A., 1861; Hon. Canon of Christ Church, 1882; Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1877-89.
1860. William Henry Talbot, admitted as a solicitor.
1873. Francis Rohde Carbonell, Merton College; First Class in Science, Oxford; B.A., 1873; M.A., 1875; now Vicar of Fairford, Gloucs.
1878. Sydney Herbert Mellone, M.A., London, and D.Sc., Edinburgh; Hibbert Scholar, 1898.
1886. Ellis W. Talbot, passed Final Examination of Incorporated Law Society (2nd Class Honours).
1890. Henry George Ivens, admitted as solicitor.
1891. Ernest Amphlett Whitehouse, admitted as solicitor.
1891. Albert Bennett Whitehouse, admitted as solicitor.
1893. J. P. Bland, National Scholarship for Art at South Kensington.
1894. G. W. Kingman, National Scholarship for Art (£60) at South Kensington.
1897. G. H. Broom, W. S. Tucker, and W. H. Clarke, won National Scholarships (of £60) at the Royal College of Science, London, in successive years, 1897, '98, and '99.
1897. Herbert Percy Talbot, admitted as a solicitor.

CIVIC AND COUNTY HONOURS.

- Michael Tomkinson, High Sheriff of Worcestershire, 1892; Deputy-Lieutenant, 1899; Mayor of Kidderminster, 1887, 1893, 1894, and 1895.
- G. W. Grosvenor, Deputy-Lieutenant, 1886; High Sheriff, 1896; Mayor, 1882, 1892, and 1897.
- E. J. Morton, Deputy-Lieutenant, 1900; Mayor, 1888 and 1889.
- W. H. Smith, Mayor, 1891.
- W. H. Talbot, Mayor, 1896.
- C. E. Mathews, J.P.;¹ President of the Alpine Club, 1878; and Clerk of the Peace for Birmingham, 1891.

¹ Also President of the Birmingham Old Library, and of the Birmingham Law Society; J.P. for Birmingham; one of the original founders of the Alpine Club and President; also first President of the Climbers' Club, 1898; an honorary member of the Alpine Club of France; author of *Annals of Mont Blanc*; (see also page 57).

Joseph Underhill, Q.C., called to the Bar, 1862 ; Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1887.

OLD BOYS IN THE BOER WAR, 1899-1902.

Lieutenant L. Partridge, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
 Lieutenant E. P. Blencowe, Hampshire Regiment.
 Sergeant Thomas Lawrence, V.O., 17th Lancers.

Volunteers :—

Captain W. B. Bucknall, Captain of the Volunteer contingent from the 1st V.B. Worcs. Regiment.
 Lieutenant J. O. H. Walcot, Army Service Corps.
 Lieutenant T. J. S. Mark, Transport Service (in the siege of Ladysmith).
 Gunner Howard Saunders, Cape Mounted Police (in Brabant's Horse).

Also, in China :—

Lieutenant Wilfrid Tomkinson, R.N. ; served under Admiral Seymour in Chinese Expedition, 1900.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

The following have joined the Universities since 1890 :—

- 1891. Bertram Addenbrooke, matriculated Durham University, 1891 ; M.D., 1899.
- 1892. W. H. Carter, B.A., University of Cambridge (Mathematics).
 T R. H. Bucknall, M.B. and M.D., London University, 1898.
 A. W. Dow, M.B. and B.Sc., University of Durham.
- 1895. J. P. T. Hardiman, Adam de Brome Scholarship, Oriel College, Oxford ; First Class Classical Moderations ; passed into Indian Civil Service, 1898.
 E. W. Newmarch, King's College, Cambridge (History Exhibition) ; B.A. (History Honours), 1898.
 J. O. H. Walcot, B.A. degree, Hertford College, Oxford.
 H. R. Cowell, Clare College, Cambridge, (Mathematical Scholar) ; B.A. (33rd Wrangler), 1898.
- 1897. H. J. C. Burton, Magdalene College, Cambridge (Classical Scholar) ; B.A., 1900 (3rd Class Classics).
- 1898. A E. Bland, Queen's College, Oxford (Classical Scholar).
- 1899. H. A. R. Woodward, Keble College, Oxford, B.A. , 1902.
- 1900. G. H. Broom, B.Sc. degree London (Honours in Physics), and Assoc. Royal College of Science.
 E. P. Blencowe, B.A. degree, Keble College, Oxford.

1900. A. J. Stephenson, Corpus Christi, Cambridge, B.A. 1903.
 F. W. Wadely, Selwyn College, Cambridge (Organ Scholar); B.A. and Mus. Bac., 1903.
 G. H. Isaacs, Lincoln College, Oxford; B.A. (Law, Third Class Honours), 1903.
1901. W. S. Tucker, Associate Royal College of Science (1st Class in Physics).
1902. W. Bland, Faculty of Commerce, University of Birmingham.
1903. W. H. Clarke, B.Sc. degree (First Class Honours), London University, and Associate Royal College of Science.
 G. H. Evans, Downing College, Cambridge (Science Scholar).
 E. A. Nicholls, Faculty of Science, University of Birmingham.

MATRICULATIONS AT LONDON UNIVERSITY.

- T. R. H. Bucknall, First Class.
 E. H. B. Poole, First Class, 1888.
 T. J. Gardner, First Class, 1891.
 G. H. Broom, W. S. Tucker, H. H. Whitehouse, all First Class, 1894.
 W. H. Clarke, First Class, 1897.
 H. H. Warren, 1898.
 G. H. Evans, First Class, 1901.
 E. A. Nicholls, First Class, 1903.
 H. J. Dawes, Second Class, 1903.
 C. H. Watkins, University of London (after leaving school), 1901.
 M. C. Andrews, Royal University of Ireland, 1896.

The names of winners of the Brinton Medal and other prizes are given in the list of Old Boys later in Appendix V.

APPENDIX I

CHANTRIES
AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

BY A. F. LEACH, M.A.

SOMETIME FELLOW OF ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD,

Author of "English Schools at the Reformation."

APPENDIX. I

In 1545, under Henry VIII., an Act was passed commonly called the Chantries Act, enabling the King to take possession of all colleges, free chapels, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, brotherhoods, gilds and stipendiary priesthoods, and apply their property towards the expenses of the wars against France and Scotland and the maintenance of the Royal State. The King died before he could exercise the power of entry thus conferred on him in any but a very few cases. The Act was purely permissive and personal, and expired with the King. In the first Parliament of Edward VI., however, a new Chantries Act was passed which confiscated to the Crown absolutely as from Easter, 1548, all the chantries, colleges, etc., except those in the Universities and St. George's, Windsor; the object being, according to the preamble to the Act, to convert the same "to good and godly uses, as in erecting of Grammar Schools, to the education of youths in virtue and godliness, the further augmenting of the Universities, and better provision for the poor and needy." Commissioners were appointed under the Act, to ascertain what foundations fell under it, and in cases "where a gild or fraternity or the priest or incumbent of any chantry, by the Foundation Ordinance or the first institution thereof, should or ought to have kept a Grammar School," that Grammar School was to be continued. Accordingly the Commissioners in reporting, in what are known as Chantry Certificates, on all the chantries, were supposed to report specially all chantries which were also Grammar Schools by foundation, with a view to their continuance. Thus in Worcestershire they reported that in the Deanery of "Kethermyster" they found in Stourbridge,

in the parish of Old Swinford, "lands and tenements employed to the use of the stipendary pryste, within the chapell of Sturbridge, within the said paryshe, Nicholas Rock, incumbent, of the age of fyftie and foure yeres, lernde, and of honest conversation, but for certain impedymentes not able to kepe a cure." A memorandum adds that the said priest "hath allwayes used and yett doth use to kepe a scoole in a markett towne called Sterbrydge, beyng within the said paryshe, and a mile distant from the paryshe churche, which stypendary pryste stood charged to teache the free men's chyldren of the same paryshe Freely." He also used to say mass in the chapel there, "and hath also used in tymes of necessitie to ayde and assyste the curate (*i.e.* vicar—*curé*) there, the paryshe being very large and brode." In Chaddesley Corbett there were lands "employed to the use of a stypendary or scolemaster," yearly value £4 r8s. 4d. But "yet they did not shewe fourthe any foundation thereof." Neither of these schools was continued, because it was not shown that the school was part of the original foundation. On the other hand, at King's Norton, it was shown that there were three "stypendarys or services" "whereof one hath allways taught a Free Gramar Schole," and "for these twoo yeres paste withe the same they can provide an ussher to ayde the same scolemaster, now beyng charged with the teachyng and instructyng of an hundred and twentie scollers." The school, if not expressly part of the foundation, was held to be so from the first institution, and so was continued. The King took the lands and rents, a stipend equal to what the master and usher had been receiving being charged on the Crown revenues in Worcestershire. Stourbridge was really in the result more fortunate, as in 1551 it was re-endowed with bits of land belonging to various other dissolved chantries and colleges, and so its endowment has risen in value with the rise in the value of land, whereas

the endowment of King's Norton remained at the value of Edward VI.'s time ; so that when the Schools Inquiry Commission reported in 1868, the endowment of Stourbridge was found to be £600 a year, while that of King's Norton was £15, and indeed even less, as by deductions (wholly contrary to the Chantries Act) of fees, etc., it was reduced to £13 8s. King's Norton, therefore, has little cause to thank Edward VI., its reputed founder, but actual spoliator. On the other hand, Chaddesley Corbett School disappeared altogether into the devouring pocket of the Crown in 1548.

Now it is quite possible that Kidderminster was in the same position as Chaddesley Corbett, and that one of the two chantry priests of Our Lady and St. "Kateryn" respectively, (and probably the latter, as the former was also the Vicar), did actually keep a school, but not being "by foundation," as was Bromsgrove, or "the first institution" of it, as at King's Norton, the chantry was not reported, still less continued, as a school. As we find the chantry chapel was very soon afterwards used for a Grammar School this possibility amounts to a fair probability.

Note.—The following summary of an entry in the Episcopal Registers at Worcester, is interesting in connexion with the above :—

"1349, November : Institution of John Symondes, of Grafton, priest ; presented by Hugh de Dokesley to the chantry chapel of B. M. in the churchyard of Kidderminster, upon death of Mr. John Bakoun, last serving the same."—*Worcester Sede Vacante Register*, f. 125 d.

The following extract from the Chantry Certificate shows the Chantries :—

CERTIFICATE 60. No. 19.

"The parishe of Kethyrmyster, wherein be the nombre of vij hundreth houseyng people [*i.e.*, communicants : those above 14 years of age].

"The Chantrie of Our Lady, William Timmys, Incumbent, of th' age of threescore and twelve yeres, lerned, and of honest conversacion."

Lands, &c., worth	..	£7 18s. 2d. a yere
Reprives	6d.

"Clere"	..	£7 17 8
---------	----	---------

"The Chantrie of Saint Katern, Robert Chance, incumbent of the age of fourscore years, competently learnyd."

Lands, &c., worth	..	£8 7 11
Reprives	1 8 2

"Clere"	£6 19 9
---------	-------	---------

Prechers : None.

Scole : None.

Poor : Nil.

APPENDIX II

**TOWN AND SCHOOL
IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH
CENTURY**

BY RICHARD GROVE.

APPENDIX II

An Old Boy, giving his recollections of the school from 1839 till its removal to the present location at Woodfield, says :—We had no playground except the small area of the churchyard on the south side or front of the church. The gates at the end of the chantry and at the tower end were always locked except at service time on Sundays. In this small space before school began, and at the usual play time at 10.30 in the morning, and at three in the afternoon, we played all the games in existence at that time. Among the games may be mentioned rounders, marbles, prisoners' base, cutter and flyer, leap-frog, bullock and bear, and French and English.

Some of these games were very rough indeed, and oftentimes ended in a general mêlée like an Irish faction fight, and no inconsiderable amount of damage both to our clothes and person resulted from it. Indeed I do not know what the feelings of present day parents would be if their offspring presented themselves after school hours at their domiciles in the same damaged condition both in person and clothes that we often returned to our homes. The officer for the S.P.C.C. would have had plenty of work in connection with our school. The churchyard was made smaller in those days by the building of the new south aisle of the chancel. The pollard elms, some of which are still there, reaching from opposite the end of the chantry, were then continued down to the Church Street gates. The walk through the churchyard was underneath these trees, from the Church Street gates to the one in Churchfields. It is a tradition that these trees in early times (Charles II.) were continued down the east side of

Church Street to the Bull Ring. Two red brick pavements led one to the nave and the other to the chancel door; the rest of the churchyard was bare, very much like a ploughed field, as not a blade of grass could be seen from the constant use of it in the play hours of the school. The schools were both in the old chantry, which was divided into two unequal parts, the upper school having one window north and south, and the lower school two. The entrance to the schools was by an interior porch; the main entrance was made by shortening the south middle window. This porch had a door at the eastern and western ends, the east door giving access to the upper school, and the door at the west end opening into the lower. There was a party wall which separated the two schools as before stated, giving one window space to the upper and two to the lower school. There was also another party wall at the west end of the lower school which formed an upper and lower room at that end of the school. The room at the other side of the partition, which was about four feet wide on the ground floor, had no window, but the upper room was lighted by the square window in the north wall, and is said to have been originally used as a church library. The room on the ground floor was used by the master of the lower school as a receptacle for the Savings Bank safe and for storing the proceeds of a large garden which he cultivated in Pleasant Street. The porch and the two schools were paved with red quarries. The walls were whitewashed, and single desks were ranged along the walls all round the school. A large row of double desks occupied the centre of the school. That object of terror to all, the master's desk, dominated us from the north-east angle of the school.

A few words as to the state of elementary education in the town at this time would perhaps not be out of place here. People are sometimes very fond of describing the period of fifty

or sixty years ago as a veritable dark age as far as regards its means and appliances for imparting elementary knowledge to the rising generation of that time. But in estimating the value of the educational agencies of the times it will be well to take into account the social condition of people and the physical conditions at their disposal.

To begin with, oil lamps were still in use in some of the less important streets, while the flint and tinder box were the only means of getting a light. One little brass-covered door about eight inches square in a house next door above the Bank in Church Street, was the only place where one could post a letter in the town, when the postage (8d. to London) was handed with the letter, and the deliveries were carried out by an old woman, who carried all the letters in a small reticule basket. The country letters were kept in stock (unless called for) till there were enough to pay a man's time to take them to the villages or hamlets in the neighbourhood. Merchandise was carried mostly by canal, supplemented by a waggon, which made the journey to London in a week. This went from Worcester Street at four o'clock on Saturday, getting to the Bull and Mouth, Holborn, on the following Saturday. The steam engine was almost unknown. The spinning jenny was in existence, but it was mostly driven by water power, and every fall of water was put under contribution, not only in and around the town, but distant works such as Hillpool, Drayton, and many others were then in operation, the artisans coming home to Kidderminster, where most of them lived, only on Saturdays. Comberton Road was then one of the most unfrequented thoroughfares in the neighbourhood, while Church Street was the then Lombard Street of the town, where the sound of waggons and drays was heard from daylight to nightfall, as they lumbered the carpet bales to the old wharf for trans-shipment by boat to Wolverhampton, which town brought us in touch with the principal carrying agencies of the time.

No power looms had then appeared, and tallow dips were the only illuminant then known in the many hand-loom factories scattered all over the town.

Now, after the lapse of above half a century, we can look back and we are bound to confess that with the means and appliances to hand the preceding generation struggled hard to keep themselves abreast with their times both in scientific and literary matters; and even in what it is now the fashion to think was a dark and illiterate age the old Athenæum kept alive the literary spirit of the day, boasting a manuscript magazine, whose principal contributor and editor was our talented townsman, Cuthbert Bede.

RICHARD GROVE.

APPENDIX III

FEOFFEES AND GOVERNORS

FOR

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

APPENDIX III

FEOFFEES AND GOVERNORS FOR TWO CENTURIES.

I am indebted to Mr. Thomas F. Ivens, Clerk to the
Governors, for considerable help in this Appendix.

FEOFFEES AND GOVERNORS.

The names of the Feoffees of the Free Grammar School of
Kidderminster, in the County of Worcester, made by a
Feoffment bearing date the 6th day of February, A.Dm.
1704 :—

William, Lord Bishop of Worcester. (This was Bishop
Lloyd, one of the famous Seven Bishops, whose trial
took place in James the Second's reign. Bishop of
Worcester, 1699-1717. The Bishop was always *ex officio*
Visitor of the School until the scheme was altered in
1873).

John Price, Chancellor of Worcester.

Thomas Foley.

Francis Clare, Esq.

William Vernon.

John Soley.

John Howard, Vicar of Kidderminster (1701-1729).

Edward Toye, Gent., of Kidderminster.

Simon Wood, Inneholder, of Kidderminster.

Edward Walker, Apothecary, of Kidderminster.

John Winwood, Baker, of Kidderminster.

Edward Butler, Junr., Mercer, of Kidderminster.

Nathaniell Thomas, Clothyer, of Kidderminster.

Thomas Doolittle, Clothyer, of Kidderminster.

Samuel Read, Clothyer, of Kidderminster

William Wynnall, of Puxton.

John Dedicott, of Wribbenhall.

John Penn, of Trimpley. John Podmore, of Hurcott.

Thomas Crane, of Habburley. John Hinton.

Thomas Cheltnam, of Wribbenhall.

John Taylor, of Winterfold, in the Com. of Wigorn., Gent.

William Lewes, of Kidderminster, Gent (Bailiff 1683-1707).

John Payton, Clothyer, of Kidderminster.

Henry Nicholls, Clothyer, of Kidderminster.

William Penn, late of Agberrowe, and nowe of Suttone.

John Hancox, late of Hurcott, and now of Bluntington, in
the parish Chaddesley, in Commitatu Wigorn.

7 October, 1725. The following were elected new Feoffees:—

Joseph Cox.

John Soley.

Isaac Callow.

Adam Hough.

William Buckrall.

William Corbyn.

Thomas Harris.

John Hancox.

Oswald Penn.

John Hinton.

John Walker.

Edward Wheeler.

George Thomas.

14 June, 1743. The following were elected new Feoffees:—

Rev. William Le Hunt

Tho. Lea (High Bailiff 1743).

(Vicar, 1729-46).

John Soley, Jun.

Francis Clare.

Edw. Hough.

Jeffery Moulding.

Tho. Crane.

John Winwood.

Joseph Corbyn, of Eymore.

23 Sept., 1755. The number of Feoffees being reduced to
three (exclusive of the High Bailiff of the Borough for
the time being), the following were elected:—

AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BURROUGH.

The Rev. Dr. Charlton, Vicar of Kidderminster (1746-76).

William Wallis, Gent. (High Bailiff).

Charles Knocker (High Bailiff in 1753), Edward Oldnall,
Joseph Guise, Gregory Watkins.

AS TRUSTEES FOR THE FOREIGN.

George Borraston.

Charles Heath.

29 Sept., 1763. The following were elected new Feoffees:—

FOR THE FOREIGN:—Abraham Turner, John Crane, of
High Habberley, Thos. Crane, son of the late Thos.
Crane, of Habberley, John Spencer, of Hurcott.

FOR THE BORROUGH:—Alderman Joseph Lea,¹ Alderman
Richard Colley,² Alderman Joseph Baker,³ Alderman
William Lea,⁴ John Podmore.

9 Nov., 1767. FOR THE FOREIGN:—

Thos. Foley, the Elder, Thos. Foley, the Younger, John
White, the Elder, of Puxton.

FOR THE BORROUGH:—The Worshipfull Wm. Oldnall,
Civic Bailiff of the Borrough of Kidderminster (in
1767).

7 Sept., 1776. FOR THE BORROUGH:—

The Rev. Thos. Wickens (Vicar, 1776-87), The Worshipful
John Yearsley, Henry Bird.

23 Dec., 1777. FOR THE BORROUGH:—

The Worshipfull Wm. Lea, High Bailiff (1777).

FOR THE FOREIGN:—Jacob Turner, of Parkhall; Joseph
White, of Puxton.

9 Sept., 1782. FOR THE FOREIGN:—

The Worshipful Henry Perrin, High Bailiff; John New-
comb (Bailiff 1774), Josiah Lea (Bailiff 1782 and 1784).

¹ High Bailiff in 1763-64.

² High Bailiff in 1756.

³ High Bailiff in 1757-59.

⁴ High Bailiff in 1766.

2 May, 1787.

Rev. George Butt, Vicar of Kidderminster (1787-95), in place of the late Rev. Thos. Wickens.

5 Feby., 1805.

Rev. Richd. Francis Onslow, Vicar (1801-1836); Robert Shirley, James Cole, George Gower (Bailiff 1796, 1804, and 1806), William Thorn (Bailiff 1794, '95, and '98), James Hooman, all of Kidderminster.

The Rt. Hon. Thos. Lord Foley, Baron of Kidderminster.

Wm. Spencer, Edward Crane, of Low

Rob. Vaughan Brooke, Habberley,

Thos. Hill.

All resident in the Foreign.

4 Oct., 1825. Pursuant to order of Vice-Chancellor, dated 1 August, 1825 :—

Joseph Newcomb (Bailiff 1808, 1814, 1819, Mayor 1841), Wm. Nicholls (Bailiff 1815), James Sprigg, Thos. Jones, George Hallen (Bailiff 1824-27), Abraham Turner,

To act with the Ven. Archdeacon Onslow and James Cole, the present Trustees for the Borough.

Wm. Boycot (Mayor 1846 and '47),

John Crane, Thos. Hallen,

Henry Crane, Joseph Chellingworth,

To act with John Soley, and Edward Wheeler Crane, the present Feoffees for the Foreign.

27 July, 1842.

John Lea, Thos. Bradley (Bailiff 1831-34-35), Geo. Hooman (Mayor 1837 and 1844), Henry Woodward,

Benj. Higgins Woodward, in addition to Joseph Newcomb, Wm. Nickolls, and Abraham Turner, Esq., the present Trustees for the Borough; and

The Rev. Thos. Legh Claughton (Vicar of Kidderminster 1841-67, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and St. Albans; see p. 46); Henry Chellingworth, Joseph Chellingworth; Wm. Butler Best (first Mayor of Kidderminster 1836, and Mayor in 1843 and 1845); John Sutton Barber, in addition to Wm. Boycot, Henry Crane, and John Crane, Feoffees for the Foreign.

28 March, 1860. Feoffees for the Borough:—

Henry Jecks Dixon (Mayor in 1858 and 1859),
Henry Homfray,
Wm. Grosvenor (Mayor 1851),
Wm. Boycot (Mayor 1849, 1850, and 1871),
Chas. Harvey.

Feoffees for the Foreign:—

Walter Chamberlain Edward Morton,
Hemming, John Saunders,
Rev. G. D. Boyle, Exeter College, Oxford; B.A. 1851,
M.A. 1853; (Vicar of Kidderminster 1867 to 1880, and
then Dean of Salisbury; died 1902).

1867.

List of Feoffees (1867) from *Schools Inquiry Commission Report* (1869), vol. xv., p. 592:—

Trustees:

The Lord Bishop of Worcester, Visitor (Dr. Henry Phillpott. Bishop, 1861-91).
Philip Henry Pepys, Chancellor to the Bishop of Worcester.
Rev. George David Boyle, Vicar of Kidderminster.

Borough Feoffees:

Thomas Bradley, Blakebrook.
Henry Jecks Dixon, Greatfield, Mayor 1858-59.
Henry Homfray, Broadwaters.
William Boycott, Kidderminster, Mayor 1871.
Charles Harvey, Kidderminster.

Foreign Feoffees :

Henry Crane, Trimpley.

Joseph Chellingworth, Trimpley.

Walter C. Hemming, Spring Grove.

Edward Morton, Habberley Road

John Saunders, ironmaster, Honeybrook.

Clerk :

H. Saunders, senior, 8, Church Street.

Governors appointed under Scheme of 1873 ;—

1873. Henry Homfray, Chairman of Magistrates for Petty Sessional Division of Kidderminster, ex-officio.

William Boycot,

Joseph Chellingworth,

Joseph Kiteley, vice-chairman, Mayor in 1852, '53, and '56.

Thos. Lea, M.P. (see below).

Edward Morton. (These five co-optative).

John Brinton,

Mr. John Brinton, D.L., J.P., born 1827 ; company formed, Brinton's, Ltd., 1870. In 1865 Mr. Brinton was made a member of the Legion of Honour for services in connexion with the French Tariff Bill ; M.P. for Kidderminster, 1880-'86 ; Chairman of the School of Science and Art for twenty-one years ; High Sheriff of Worcs. 1890 ; a Governor of the Grammar School since 1873 ; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcs. 1897.

Chas. Harvey.

Joseph Naylor (Mayor 1879).

Geo. Holloway.

Rev. G. D. Boyle.

John Stooke.

Wm. Green (Mayor 1872 and '84).

1874. John Saunders.

1877. Edwd. James Morton, Co-optative Governor (Mayor 1888-89 ; see below, 1899).

1878. By School Board :—

Rev. G. D. Boyle,

Joseph Naylor (Mayor 1879),

John Brinton,

By Town Council :—

Clement Crowther, Edwin Shaw,
Geo. Wm. Grosvenor and Michael Tomkinson (see below,
1899).

5 June, 1880. Thos. Lea, M.P., and W. Boycott, re-elected
Co-optative Governors.

Aug., 1880. Joseph Kiteley died.

Sept., 1880. Rev. G. D. Boyle appointed Dean of Salisbury.
Edward Parry, by School Board (Mayor 1898-99).

5 Mar., 1881. Rev. T. L. Claughton, Trinity College, Oxford,
B.A. Third Class Law 1871, M.A. 1879;
(Vicar 1880-87, son of Bishop Claughton),
appointed Co-optative Governor in place
of Edwd. James Morton, resigned.

5 Dec., 1881. E. J. Morton, Co-optative, in place of Jno.
Saunders, deceased.

Re-elected by Town Council :—

9 June, 1883. Clement Crowther, G. W. Grosvenor, E. Shaw,
M. Tomkinson.

1 Dec., 1883. Robt. Woodward (see below, 1899), elected
Chairman of County Magistrates in place
of Major Trafford.

Re-elected by School Board :—

1885. John Brinton, Edwd. Parry, W. H. Talbot (see below).

June, 1887. Co-optative :—T. Lea, M.P., and W. Boycott.

Re-elected by School Board :—John Brinton, Jos. Naylor.

10 Mar., 1888. Rev. T. L. Claughton, resigned on his appoint-
ment as Canon of Worcester in 1887.

9 June, 1888. Elected by Town Council :—

G. W. Grosvenor, M. Tomkinson,
Daniel Wagstaff Goodwin (Mayor 1874 and 1883).
T. Tempest-Radford (Mayor 1875, '76 and '86; died 1901).

Elected by School Board : —

Rev. Sidney Phillips, Vicar (appointed Vicar in 1887; B.A. 1863; M.A. 1866; formerly Vicar of Monmouth, 1875-9; and Rector of Nuneham Courtney, Oxon., 1879-87; Brazenose College, Oxford).

John Brinton.

9 Mar., 1889. Edwd. J. Morton, re-elected co-optative.

May, 1890. W. H. Talbot, by Town Council, in place of D. W. Goodwin, deceased.

Rev. C. A. Wheatley, in place of W. H. Talbot, by School Board.

27 Nov., 1890. Edw. Parry, by School Board.

4 Mar., 1891. George Whitfield Naylor, co-optative, in place of W. Boycott, deceased.

26 March, 1895. Sir Thos. Lea, Bt., M.P., co-optative.

Sir Thomas Lea, 1st Baronet, *cr.* 1892, J.P.; M.P. for Kidderminster, 1868-74; for Co. Donegal, Ireland, 1879-85; Londonderry, 1896-1900; born 17 January, 1841, died 1902.

30 May, 1895. Rev. Chas. Ambrose Wheatley, by School Board.

24 July, 1895. Wm. Hy. Talbot, by Town Council.

13 Dec., 1895. Rev. Sidney Phillips, Vicar, co-optative.

Edw. Homfray Addenbrooke, co-optative.

19 Dec., 1895. Thos. Sydney Lea, by School Board.

Sir Thomas Sydney Lea, 2nd Bart.; B.A. 1888, LL.B. 1889, M.A. 1902, Clare College, Cambridge; J.P. for County; succeeded to title, 1902.

13 Nov., 1896. Edwd. J. Morton, co-optative.

17 Aug., 1898. Elected by Town Council :—M. Tomkinson,

G. W. Grosvenor,

T. Tempest Radford.

25 Aug., 1898. John Brinton, by School Board.

The Governing Body in the year 1899 was as follows :—

1899 : *Chairman* :

George W. Grosvenor, D.L., J.P. Broome House, near Stourbridge.

Also Mayor of Kidderminster, 1882, 1892, 1897; High Sheriff of Worcestershire, 1896; Deputy Lieutenant for Worcs. since 1886; County Councillor; Chairman of the Technical Education Committee of the County Council; Chairman of the School of Science and Art Committee.

1899 : *Vice-Chairman* :

T. Tempest Radford, J.P., Beveré Manor, near Worcester

E. H. Addenbrooke (physician), Mill Street, Kidderminster.

John Brinton, D.L., J.P., Moor Hall, Stourport.

Sir Thomas Lea, M.P., The Larches, Kidderminster.

T. Sydney Lea, M.A., J.P., also of The Larches.

Edward J. Morton, M.A., J.P., D.L., Heathfield, Wolverley. M.A., Wadham College, Oxford; 2nd Class Honours in Mathematical Moderations; B.A. 1868; M.A. 1873; Mayor of Kidderminster 1888, 1889; Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, 1900; County Alderman, Worcestershire.

Rev. Sidney Phillips, M.A., Vicar of Kidderminster.

W. H. Talbot, J.P. (colonel), Whitville, Kidderminster (Mayor 1896; Registrar and High Bailiff of the County Court).

Michael Tomkinson, J.P., D.L., Franche Hall, near Kidderminster.

Mayor 1887-1893-4-5; High Sheriff of Worcestershire 1892; author of *A Japanese Collection*, 2 vols., 1898; Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire: 1899; and County Alderman.

Very Rev. Dean Wheatley, St. Ambrose, Kidderminster.

Robert Woodward, D.L., J.P., Arley Castle, near Bewdley, M.A. Exeter College, Oxford, 1864; (First Class in Natural Science, B.A., 1861); J.P. for County of Stafford, 1869, and for Worcestershire, 1870; Deputy Lieutenant for Worcs. 1896; Alderman of Worcs. County Council from first formation, 1889; Vice-Chairman of same since 1892; Chairman of Magistrates for Petty Sessional Division of Kidderminster.

1900. Rev. J. F. Kershaw, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Kidderminster; Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 2nd Class Classics, 1876; M.A. 1880; also appointed representative of Cambridge University on the County Council, 1903.

1901. Alderman E. Parry, elected in place of T. Tempest Radford, deceased. (First Chairman of the Borough Education Committee under the new Act, 1902; Mayor 1898 and 1899).

1902. Alderman P. Adam (Mayor 1890-91); elected in place of Sir T. Lea, deceased.

Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen do not appear to have been appointed annually prior to 1873:—

CHAIRMAN.

- 1873-80. Rev. G. D. Boyle.
- 1881. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1882. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1883. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1884. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1885. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1886. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1887. Rev. T. L. Claughton.
- 1888. Rev. Sidney Phillips.
- 1889. Rev. Sidney Phillips.
- 1890. Rev. Sidney Phillips.
- 1891. Rev. Sidney Phillips.
- 1892. Rev. Sidney Phillips.
- 1893. Rev. Sidney Phillips.
- 1894. Sir T. Lea, Bt., M.P.
- 1895. E. J. Morton.
- 1896. E. J. Morton.
- 1897. M. Tomkinson.
- 1898. Rev. C. A. Wheatley.
- 1899. G. W. Grosvenor.
- 1900. T. Tempest Radford.
- 1901. John Brinton.
- 1902. Rev. J. F. Kershaw.
- 1903. E. Parry.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

- J. Kiteley, died August, 1880.
- J. Naylor.
- J. Naylor.
- G. W. Grosvenor.
- G. W. Grosvenor.
- M. Tomkinson.
- E. Parry.
- E. J. Morton.
- G. W. Grosvenor.
- M. Tomkinson.
- W. H. Talbot.
- W. H. Talbot.
- E. Parry.
- E. Parry.
- M. Tomkinson.
- Rev. C. A. Wheatley.
- Rev. C. A. Wheatley.
- Rev. C. A. Wheatley.
- T. Tempest Radford.
- T. Tempest Radford.
- John Brinton.
- Rev. J. F. Kershaw.
- E. Parry.
- Sir T. S. Lea, Bart.

BAILIFFS whose signatures appear in the minutes or referred to therein:—

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1707. Allen Brecknell, Baylif. | 1716. Wm. Silk. |
| 1712. William Hill. | 1721. Wm. Silk. |
| Francis Winwood, referred to as late Bayliffe. | 1743. Thos. Lea. |
| | 1753. Charles Knocker. |
| | 1755. William Wallis. |

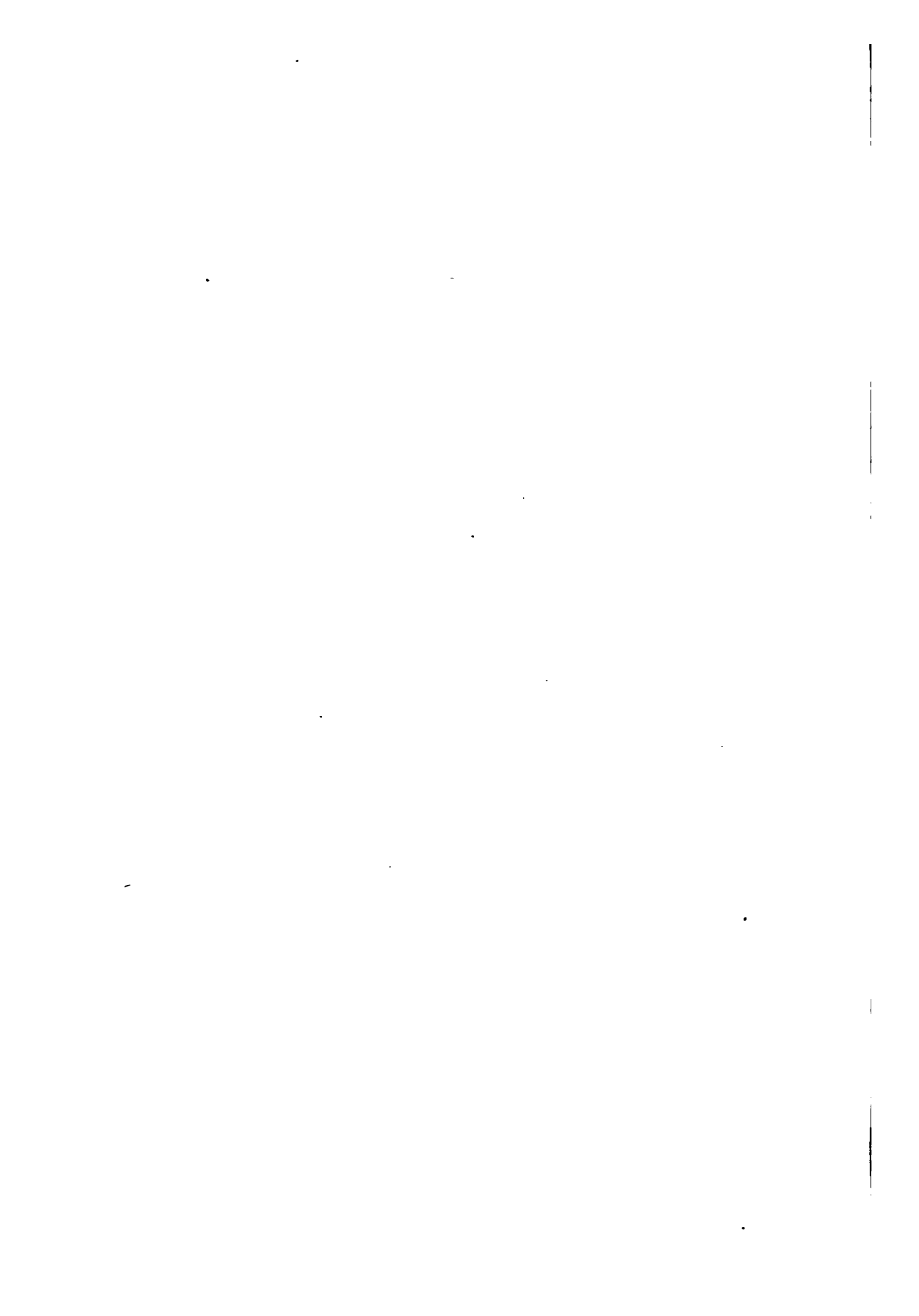
1756. Richard Colley.	1805. John Roberts.
1757. Joseph Baker.	1807. Wm. Boycott.
1759. Joseph Baker.	1808. Joseph Newcomb.
1763. Joseph Lea.	1810. W. Nicholls.
1767. Wm. Oldnall.	1812. Wm. Boycot.
1773. Stephen Miles.	1813. John Roberts.
1776. John Yearsley.	1816. John Roberts.
1777. Saml. Harris.	1819. Joseph Newcomb.
1777. Wm. Lea.	1820. W. Nicholls.
1778. Henry Bird.	1822. Thos. Jones.
1779. John Newcomb.	1823. J. Sprigg.
1780. Wm. Lea.	1825. Thos. Jones.
1783. Hy. Perrin.	1826. Thos. Jones.
1784. Josiah Lea.	1826. S. Beddoes.
1786. Joseph Pardoe.	1827. Geo. Hallen.
1788. J. Moreton.	1828. S. Beddoes.
1789. Timothy Orump.	1829. Geo. Custance.
1791. J. Moreton.	1830. John Gough, Junr.
1792. Robt. Shirley.	1831. Thos. Bradley.
1793. James Cole.	1832. Thos. Bradley.
1765. W. Thorn.	1833. S. Beddoes.
1797. James Cole.	1834. Thos. Bradley.
1799. G. Gower.	1835. Thomas Bradley sub- sequently mentioned Receiver.
1800. W. Thorn.	
1801. Josiah Lea.	
1802. Robt. Shirley.	

The date given is the year in which the Bailiff took office.
A complete list of Bailiffs is given in Burton's *History of Kidderminster*.

APPENDIX IV.



LIST OF MASTERS.



APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF MASTERS.

HEAD MASTERS.

- 16...? John Burnham, M.A., bur. March 2, 1642-3.
16...? John Reynolles, bur. Oct. 26, 1686.
1699. Rev. John Best (died Aug. 7, 1729, *etat.* 59).
1729. Rev. Thomas Cooke (died 1753).
1753. Rev. James Cooke, son of the preceding.
1757. Rev. John Martin, M.A. (died Dec. 7, 1775, *etat.* 72).
1776. Rev. Henry Matthews (resigned Dec. 30, 1779).
1780. Rev. William Miles (resigned 1795, with a pension of £26).
1795. Rev. Thomas Morgan, M.A. (resigned 1843, with a pension of £150).
1843. Rev. William Cockin, M.A., Oxford (resigned on receiving Church preferment).
1852. Rev. John George Sheppard, M.A., D.C.L., and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford (died January 1, 1869).
1869-73. The School was carried on during alteration of scheme by the Rev. L. B. Penley, B.A., second master.
1873. Frederic Hookham, Esq., M.A., Oxford (resigned).
1885. Rev. John Richard Burton B.A., London (resigned on receiving Church preferment).
1900. Rev. Henry de Beltgens Gibbins, Litt.D., M.A., Oxford.

SECOND MASTERS.

- George Hart (resigned Sept. 17, 1706).
1706. Rev. William Weaver, of Pembroke College, Oxford (died 1756).
1756. Francis Stansall, of Brampton Brian (died 1773).
1773. Rev. Henry Matthews, M.A. (elected Headmaster).
1777. George Braithwaite, of Atherstone, "officer of Excise" (resigned 1779).
1780. Rev. Levi Heath, of Hanley Castle.
1787. Rev. Thomas Morgan (elected Headmaster).

1795. Rev. John Salt, of Stafford.
 1809. James Foster (resigned 1813).
 1813. William Fawkes, formerly usher of Hartlebury School (resigned in 1844, with a pension of £100).
 1844. Rev. Edward Brine, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge, appointed Chaplain to the British Legation at the Hague, Holland, in 1851, resigned 1897. (He only died in 1903).

The Upper and Lower Schools were now merged, and the second master was appointed by the Headmaster.

The Rev. Lionel Banks Penley, B.A., was second master with Dr. Sheppard; and became Vicar of S. John's, Stourbridge, in 1880. Mr. Threlfall, Mr. Caldecott, and Mr. Watkins were with Mr. Hookham (see p. 72). Under Mr. Burton the following held masterships:—R. H. Hume, M.A., Edinburgh (left in 1887); Mr. John Cherry (1885-1890); W. Escott Collins, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxford (1888); Ernest H. Crump (left 1889); C. Sturge (left 1889); F. B. Newcomb, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford (1889-93); John Hall, B.A., London, (1889-94); Irwin H. Miles B.A., Trinity College, Dublin (second master from 1890-1899); Charles Tyson (1894-1897); A. H. Birch, B.A., London and Wales (1897-1899); C. Rust, E. J. Gaman, and others. Drawing masters: W. Tucker, R. B. Dawson. Science: W. Ray, F.C.S., and H. E. Hadley, B.Sc. Singing: Mr. Wadely, F.R.C.O. Drill: Sergeant Webster. French was taught by Monsieur C. A. de Vit (Paris and Heidelberg Universities), who taught for over thirty years as a visiting master in Kidderminster and district, and only resigned in 1902.

Under Dr. Gibbins, the staff in 1900 was as follows:—Second Master: George Longman, M.A., S. John's College, Cambridge (appointed Headmaster of Stand Grammar School the same year), his successor being Arthur Norman Wilkins, M.A., S. John's College, Cambridge. Assistant-Masters, F. C. Boon, B.A., London (left in 1902); J. Corbett Lister (Preparatory Department); C. A. de Vit (French). Science and Drawing were in the hands of the Headmasters of the School of Science (H. E. Hadley, B.Sc.), and the School of Art (R. B. Dawson), respectively; singing was taught by Mr. W. E. Wadely, organist of S. John's Church; and drill by Sergeant Peters, instructor to the 1st V.B. Worcestershire Regiment. Other appointments: A. E. Burras (1902-3); W. M. Kerby, M.A., London, and E. M. Chaundy, M.A., Oxford, both in 1903.

APPENDIX V.



LISTS OF SCHOLARS.

APPENDIX. V.

LISTS OF SCHOLARS.

Note.—There has been considerable difficulty in drawing up a list of former scholars, as the registers do not seem to have been kept very regularly. I am indebted to Mr. John Sutton Barber and Mr. C. A. Pritchard for many names of the first half of the 19th century; and also to Mr. Arthur C. Parry and Mr. Ellis W. Talbot (the Secretary of the Old Boys' Annual Dinner) for another long list of more recent date. The names between 1843 and 1871 are in the Governors' minute book, and from 1900 onwards in the new register.

NAMES OF SOME OLD BOYS (1835-1839). Supplied by Mr. C. A. Pritchard.

Joseph Flinn (Church Fields); Nicholas William Hodges; J. A. Humphreys, J.P. (now of High Bank House, Mill Street, and Churchwarden of S. John's Church); Rev. Richard Allen, M.A., (afterwards Vicar of Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, Norwood); John Lukes (died 1874, as proprietor of the *Dudley Gazette*); John George; Benjamin, Frederick, and John Ogilvy; John Evans; George Roberts; George Hawkes; Thomas Baker; William Hinnet; William Underwood; Charles Allcock; Albert Potter (farming in 1860 in Tasmania); Charles Hill; James Watkins; Benjamin Price (emigrated to Victoria, Australia); two brothers Hooman; — Willis, nephew of John Russell; John Hampton; two brothers Hunt (Bull Ring); Robert Wilkinson; William and Isaiah Moore; John Fryer; Henry Herring; two brothers Guest; Richard Grove (now Clerk of St. Mary's Church).

Mr. Charles Alexander Pritchard, to whom we are indebted for this note and his reminiscences (p. 39), was the son of Mr. Robert Pritchard, the Borough Surveyor in 1836, and was born at Stourport in 1827. He emigrated to Australia, and settled first in Tasmania, and afterwards (1863) at Dunedin, New Zealand, where he had a large timber and shipowning business. He then became proprietor of a newspaper at Christchurch, and in 1883 returned to England, living in Brighton (1902).

NAMES OF SOME OLD BOYS BETWEEN 1845 and 1855, Supplied by Mr. J. S. Barber. (All of Kidderminster or district, unless marked otherwise).

Allen, Josiah; Allen, William; Barber, John Sutton; Bradley, Edward; Bourne, R. (Edgbaston); Boycott William; Boycott, Reginald; Brinton, M.; Cameron, Donald (Stratford-on-Avon), now Vicar of Little Dewchurch, Ross; Cockin, W., now Vicar of Medomsley, Durham; Cockin, R.; Colebourne; Collis, W. B. (Stourbridge); Cox (2), Rio de Janeiro; Davies (2), Hindley; Fowler, H.; Gilbey, Alfred, London; Gilbey, W.; Girdlestone, Arthur; Girdlestone, R. B. (Kingswinford), afterwards Canon, and Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford; Hallen, George; Henniker (2), Gloucs.; Homfray, G. S.; Hooman, George; Lee, J. Hampden (London); Leathes, G. S. (Leamington); Lockhart, J. H. (Scotland); Mathews (see below); Montmorency (2), (see Honour List); Meredith, E. (Ledbury); Moore, T. H. (Halesowen); Mottram, C. P.; Mottram, H. G.; Newcomb, Edward; Pardoe, H. J.; Peglar, I. (Stratford-on-Avon), now Vicar of Stowe, Salop; Pidgeon, F. (Clapham); Savage, B.; Smith, A. D., afterwards Rector of Cannock; Simcox (see Honour List); Stoddard, Thomas; Stoddard, Walter; Thurstfield J. R. (see Honour List); Thompson (2), (Stratford-on-Avon); Tibbetts (2), (Warwick); Vivian, H. S. London; Waller; Williams; Willis (2), (Montreal); Wodehouse, Charles (Wribbenhall), Colonel, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, died 1893; Woodward, Arthur; Woodward, G. G.; Woodward, H. T.; Woodward, J.; Woodward, William; Woodward, Benjamin; Woolwright (2), (Liverpool); Wyatt, Halifax (Dorset).

Others of this epoch were:—A. G. Hellicar (Bristol), now Vicar of Bromley, Kent; W. H. Lloyd, afterwards Vicar of Brinscombe, Stroud; — Close (son of Dean Close); Stopford Brooke (see p. 59). See also extracts from the minutes below.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UPPER SCHOOL.

Extracted from the Feoffees' Minute Book.

These, however, do not appear very complete.

25 Sept., 1843.

Joseph Worth

Thomas Worth

Wm. Humphries

Geo. Crump, son of Geo. Crump, carpet manufacturer

George Gower Woodward, son of Wm. Woodward, carpet manufacturer

John Gough, son of Edgar Nestor Gough

John Trehern, son of Anthony Trehern

Edw. W. Harper, son of Edw. Harper

29 Jany., 1844.

Henry Thompson

Howard Mathews

Chas. Edward Mathews

Thos. Stoddart

Benjn. Woodward

20 Mar., 1844.

Wm. Henry Crane

Hy. Wm. Crane

John Mitchell

Thos. Knowles

John Knowles

Jas. Gardner

Edw. Gardner

Henry Wheeler

Saml. Dudley

Wm. Hooper

Wm. Jordan.

26 June, 1846.

Geo. Spencer Mathews, son of J. Mathews

— Humphries,

„

Jas. Humphries

27 July, 1846.

John Sutton Barber,

Thos. Wood,

Edgar Gough,

George Gough,

Arthur Woodward,

Chas. Lloyd Griffiths,

„

John Sutton Barber

„

Thos. Wood

„

Mrs. Jane Gough, widow

„

Do. do. do.

„

Hy. Woodward

„

Geo. Griffiths, of

[Wribbenhall]

27 Sept., 1847.

Chas. Piercy Mottram,

Dixon Massey Brinton,

„

Rev. C. J. M. Mottram

„

Wm. Brinton, solicitor,

[Kidderminster]

Geo. Friend,

„

Geo. Friend, bookseller,

[Kidderminster]

1 Jan., 1848.

Rd. Minifie,

„

Wm. Minifie, corn dealer

31 July, 1848.

John Rogers,

Thos. Wm. Thursfield,

„

J. Rogers, Kidderminster

„

T. Thursfield, Kidderminster

25 Sept., 1848.

Henry Friend,

„

Geo. Friend

25 July, 1849.

Henry Goddard Mottram,

Chas. Jecks Dixon,

Wm. Boycott,

„

Rev. C. J. M. Mottram

„

Henry Jecks Dixon

„

Wm. Boycott, Junr.

31 July, 1850.

Wm. Hy. Talbot,

Chas. Wodehouse,

Rd. Roach Cockin,

„

Wm. Talbot

„

Lydia Wodehouse

„

Wm. Cockin (Headmaster)

25 Sept., 1850.

Wm. Edw. Hunt Davies,	c/o Mrs. Weldon
Hy. Thos. Everist,	son of Henry Everist

29 Jany., 1851.

Regd. Boycott,	"	Wm. Boycott
Wm. Augs. Tilden,	"	Augs. Tilden, S. & K. Bank

30 July, 1851.

Geo. Augs. Simcox,	"	Geo. Price Simcox.
Rd. John Davies,	"	Rev. Edw. Davies

28 Jany., 1852.

Wm. Jno. Osborne,	"	Chas. Osborne
Wm. Hy. Smith,	"	Rd. Smith
Wm. Griffith,	"	Geo. Griffith
Rd. Griffith,	"	Do.
Wm. Hy. Pomeroy,	"	John Pomeroy, Excise
Francis Barnett,	"	Saml. Barnett, Comberton

31 Mar., 1852.

Wm. Saml. Fletcher,	"	W. H. Fletcher
John Harding Manley,	"	John Manley
Thos. Minifie,	"	Wm. Minifie
Geo. Herbert Southall	"	Geo. Southall
Wm. Phesey,		mother, Mrs. Catherine Ree
Benjn. Ford,		son of Saml. Ford
Thos. Ford,	"	Do.
Geo. Klotz,		Chas. Allcock (grandfather)
Joseph Fawcett,		son of Wm. Fawcett
Henry Fawcett,	"	Do.
Geo. Baker Burnish,		grandmother, Mary Knowles

28 July, 1852.

Thos. Guest,	son of Thos. Guest
Abraham Gardener,	" Jas. Gardener
Thomas Gardener,	" Do.
Walter Rd. Kempson,	father-in-law, Jno. Bale, postmaster
Geo. Price Simcox,	son of G. P. Simcox
Chas. Lloyd Griffith,	" Geo. Griffith
Henry Nicholls,	" Hy. Nicholls
Chas. Albert George,	" John George
Geo. Brown,	" Geo. Brown
Thomas Underwood,	" Anne Underwood

29 Sept., 1852.

Geo. Jas. Wellings	"	Geo. Wellings
Hy. Alfred Barnett,	"	Elizabeth Barnett

26 Jan., 1853.

Melsup Hill Hill,	son of Melsup Hill
John James Tudor,	" Jas. Tudor, solicitor
Alfred Hy. Tudor,	" Do. do.
Arthur Wise Glenn,	" John Glenn, Lark Hill
Phillip Hyne Glenn,	" Do. do.

27 July, 1853.

Robt. Badland,	" C. D. Badland
Thos. Hy. Griffin,	" Thos. Griffin
Wm. Friend,	" Geo. Friend
Wm. Batham,	" Jas. Batham
Jas. Meacham Batham,	" Do.
John Allan Chitten Brock,	nephew of Rev. Melsup Hill

28 Sept., 1853.

Wm. Mason Roden,	son of Wm. Roden, M.D.
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30 Jany., 1856.

Marcus Scott,	" John Scott
James Green,	" John Green
Manley Martin Hitchon,	" Manley Hitchon
Isaac Walter Hitchon,	" Do.
Hy. Walter Corbyn Winnall,	son of Mary Winnall, widow

28 Jany., 1857.

Thos. Hill,	son of Melsup Hill
Alfred Hy. Manley,	" John Manley

27 Jany., 1858.

Geo. Wm. Grosvenor,	" Wm. Grosvenor
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31 Mar., 1858.

Wm. Penny,	" Wm. Penny
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28 July, 1858.

Geo. Wm. Jotham,	" Geo. Wm. Jotham
Jas. Badland,	" C. D. Badland
Chas. Davis Badland,	" Do.
Wm. Hy. Perry,	" John Perry
Edwd. Jas. Morton,	" Edward Morton
Henry Penny,	" Wm. Penny
Blankney Wm. Willis,	" Herbert Willis

29 Sept., 1858.

Chas. Thos. Saunders,	" Eliza Saunders
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27 July, 1859.

Thos. Pennell,	" Geo. Pennell
Wm. Haine Maunder,	" T. Maunder

- 28 Sept., 1859.
Noel Saunders, son of Mrs. Eliza Saunders
- 25 Jan., 1860.
Henry Pagett Mayne, " Wm. E. Mayne, High Street
Joseph Banks, " Edw. Banks, Lark Hill
Francis Laurence Talbot, " Wm. Talbot, Whitville
- 28 Mar., 1860.
Wm. Jesse Bannister, " Chas. Bannister
Joseph Royle Skelding, " Joseph Skelding
James Bland, " Catherine Bradbury
- 27 Mar., 1861.
Frank Friend, " Geo. Friend

*Note.—The number of Boys in the School at this time was
22 Day Boys and 16 Boarders.*

- 26 Mar., 1862.
Chas. Thos. Caswell, son of Chas. Caswell
Chas. Humphries,
Henry Humphries, " Geo. Hallen Humphries
- 28 Jan., 1863.
Wm. Arthur Morton, " Marianne Morton
Henry Jas. Morton " Do.
- 29 July, 1863.
Thos. Wheeler Simpson, " Jas. Simpson
Wm. Henry Stevens, " Wm. Stevens
- 27 Jan., 1864.
Fred. Chas. Jotham, " Geo. Wm. Jotham, surgeon
- 29 Jan., 1868.
Frank Edw. Allen, " Wm. Allen
John Clode, " Wm. Clode
James Clode, " Do.
John Laurence, " Jno. T. Laurence
- 25 Mar., 1868.
Henry Crane, " Henry Crane
Alfred Thos. Williams, " Edwd. Williams
Walter John Hinit, " John Hinit
Edwin Greenwood, " Joseph Greenwood
Wm. Trehearn, " Wm. Trehearn
Hy. Rogers, " Thos. Rogers
John Arthur Cooke, " Jas. Cooke
John Blunt, " Jas. Blunt
Alfred Jas. Bouet, " A. J. Bouet
Edwd. Alphonse Bouet, " Do.

30 Sept., 1868.

Wm. Dudley son of Wm. Dudley
Walter Hy. Jefferies, " Francis Jefferies

Note.—After this the father's name is not given.

31 Mar., 1869.

John Nash Alfred Harrison

26 Jany., 1870.

Thos. Bedemore Coxon Chas. Henry Gale
Fredk. Wm. Sugden Chas. Arthur Downton

30 Mar., 1870.

W. Coxon W. Welch

29 Mar., 1871.

E. Lunn W. R. Stretton
H. M. Ransom F. G. Fitch

T. A. Philpot

21 Sept., 1871.

Frank Ransom Jefferies John Lionel Stretton
Arthur Chas. Holloway Geo. Clode

LIST OF OLD BOYS, supplied by Ellis W. Talbot, Secretary
of the Founders' Day Dinner, and others. The dates
are approximate.

Allen Wm. ..	1845-1853	Ashcroft, Fred ..	1898
Allen, Josiah ..	1845-1853	Bourne, R. ..	1845-1853
Allden, T. H. ..	1875	Boycott, Will ..	1845-1853
Arnold, Walter ..	1876	Boycott, Reg. ..	1845-1853
Austin, E. R. ..	1876	Bouet, Fred ..	—
Allden, E. ..	1876	Broadfield, Edward ..	1874
Able ..	1876	Bickmore ..	1876
Addenbrooke, H. E. ..	1880	Briscoe, C. ..	1874
Austin, C. W. ..	1882	Bucknall, R. H. ..	1876
Austin, H. G. ..	—	Bucknall, A. T. ..	1876
Austin, A. L. ..	1882	Bennett ..	1876
Allchurch, Charles Edwd. ..	1885	Bradley ..	1877
Austin, Arthur ..	1885	Birkett, James ..	1880
Andrews, Michael C. ..	1885	Biskett, John ..	1880
Addenbrooke, Bertram ..	1886	Boese, Jas. B. ..	1875
Anderson, Fred ..	1887	Bennie, John ..	1885
Ashcroft, C. S. ..	1888	Beach, John R. ..	1885
Atkinson, C. E. ..	1889	Bucknall, Thomas R. H. ..	1885
Addenbrooke, Arthur ..	1890	Bucknall, William B. ..	1882

Bayliss, Thomas ..	1885	Crowther, A. ..	—
Baker, Chas H. ..	1885	Corbet, David ..	1874
Bishop, Benjamin	1885	Carter, Henry George	1874
Blundell, Frank ..	1886	Carter, Charles ..	—
Burton, H. J. Chandos	1886	Crabtree, Arthur ..	—
Beck, Samuel ..	1887	Crabtree, F. C. ..	—
Bytheway, John A.	1887	Crabtree, Arthur ..	1874
Bailey, Tom W.	1887	Christie, Ernest J.	1878
Bunting, Cuthbert	1887	Cooper, T. ..	1876
Bland, James L. ..	1887	Cooper, A. ..	1876
Bytheway, J. F. ..	1890	Crabtree, F. ..	1875
Bailey, Duncan ..	1888	Cowell, Albert G.	1876
Brooke, Ralph ..	1888	Crabtree, N. ..	1877
Bennie, Andrew ..	1889	Chambers, A.D. ..	1877
Bird, Thos. B. ..	1889	Crabtree, Allan ..	1877
Bennett, W. H. ..	1889	Crabtree, W. ..	1877
Bennett, Ralph ..	1889	Carter, W. H., M.A.	1878
Bedford, John E.	1889	Carter, F. ..	1878
Bell, Henry W. ..	1890	Chaytor, A. ..	1880
Bailey, James ..	1890	Cooke ..	1881
Brooke, A. ..	1890	Cotton, E. A. ..	—
Bland, Alfred E. ..	1890	Crabtree, G. ..	1881
Bland, Jos. P. ..	1890	Coombes, Charles	1885
Barker, Percy ..	1890	Cooke, John Hedley	1885
Bennett, H. E. ..	1890	Carter, Arthur E.	1885
Briggs, Kempe ..	1891	Chaytor, William	1885
Benman, James ..	1891	Crabtree, Jas. Henry	1885
Broom, Geo. H. ..	1891	Cheshire, Sam. Thos.	1886
Blakeway, Fred. ..	1893	Cooke, Harry Basil	1887
Bacon, F. ..	1893	Campbell, Alexander	1887
Blencowe, E. P... ..	1893	Chadwick, Charles D.	1887
Bell, Percy ..	1893	Clarke, Wm. Henry	1887
Bell, Leopold ..	1893	Cowell, H. Russell	1887
Browett, Eric ..	1893	Collins, Frank ..	1888
Barlow, Cyril ..	1893	Cox, Albert ..	1888
Bennett, Ernest F.	1893	Crabtree, Vincent	1889
Bailey, Leslie ..	1894	Cooke, William ..	1890
Bird, T. Stanley ..	1894	Cowell, P. S. ..	1890
Betts, Harold ..	1894	Crabtree, Thomas	1875
Bagster, Theo. Keys	1895	Clarke, Wilfred H.	1890
Bagster, Basil B...	1895	Cooper ..	1890
Burton, Humphrey	1895	Chadwick, W. M.	1891
Bagster, Greenwood	1895	Coates, H. ..	—
Brierley, H. ..	—	Cooper, Leslie ..	1893
Bennett, Harold ..	—	Cheshire, Harry ..	1894
Cox, A. ..	1845 1853	Crawshaw, Harry L.	1894
		Cox, Horace ..	1896

Davies, R...	1845-1853	Garlick, Walter C.	1886
Dudley, Dr. William	1874	Gethin, William G.	1887
Dougall, J. Stewart	1874	Greatwich, Walter	1889
Dow, W. A., M.D.	1877	Gethin, Hubert S...	1890
Dixon, Jas. Lionel	1885	Greenhough, L. ..	1891
Durraunce, Arthur	1886	Griffin, T. L. ..	1892
Dyer, Mark ..	1888	Green, G. W. Ramsay	1892
Dawe, William ..	1895	Gardner, Hubert ..	1893
Downing, Harry B.	1894	Greenhough, Reginald	1895
Dalley, Clement W.	1895	Goodwin, Harold ..	1896
Davies, Arthur ..	1896	Goodwin, Leonard	1896
		Garlick, Roland ..	1896
Eddy, Geo. E. ..	1889	Grainger, J. C. ..	1896
Eddy, Percy J. ..	1893	Gardner, George ..	1896
Evans, Frederick..	1896	Gardner, Samuel ..	1898
Fowler, H.	1845-1853	Hallen, George ..	1845-1853
Fitzgerald ..	1876	Henniker, C. ..	1845-1853
Ford	1877	Homfray, G. S. ..	1845-1853
Fawke	1877	Hooman, G. ..	1845-1853
Francis, W. ..	1891	Holloway, Arthur Chas.	1874
Felton, W. F. ..	1891	Hartland, Edward	1874
Foster, Evan ..	—	Harvey, F. G. ..	1876
Fleming, Joseph ..	1897	Heath, G. A. ..	1875
Friend, H. ..	—	Heath, J. L. ..	1876
		Heath, L. B. ..	1878
Grove, T. C. ..	1875	Hyslop	1877
Green, G. H. ..	1875	Horton	1877
Gardener, J. H. ..	1875	Haycock, F., Rev.	1878
Gardener, W. H...	1875	Hartland, J. ..	1879
Goodman, ..	1876	Hewitt, Arthur G.	1885
Greenwood, ..	1877	Haines, William H.	1885
Grant, F. ..	1877	Hardiman, Percy H. J.	1886
Grose, Harry ..	1877	Hardiman, W. ..	—
Grose, W. ..	1879	Hepworth, William S.	1888
Gadsby, F. ..	1880	Hanmer-Jones, Jas.	1888
Graham, Llewellyn	1880	Hardiman, Geo. R. A.	1888
Grose, W. J. ..	1880	Harman, Wm. Chas.	—
Godwin	1881	Harman, E. J. ..	—
Gardner, Thomas J.	1885	Hughes, Claude ..	1888
Greatwich, Bernard	1885	Hughes, Percy ..	1890
Greaves, H. Alfred	1885	Hardiman, Harold T.	1888
Gethin, Harry M.	1885	Hobbs, H. J. C. ..	1890
Guest, G. W. G. ..	1885	Hogg, Thomas ..	1892
Green, Leonard B.	1885	Hampton, J. F. ..	1892
Gethin, Stanley J.	1885	Hedley, Arthur ..	1895
Green, Albert ..	1886	Hinett, W. H. ..	—

Hunt, S. P. ..	1896	Lewis, G. Walter	1889
Hinton, Percy ..	1896	Lloyd, Geo. Wm.	1889
Humphreys, J. A.	—	Lucas, Ernest ..	1894
Hewitt, Ludlow, Rev.	—	Lucas, Harry Lewis	1894
Humphries, A. V.	—	Lewis, George ..	1895
Hunter, H. J.	—	Larr, Oswald ..	1897
Hunter, J. R. ..	—	Lloyd, Alfred ..	1897
Hinnett, W. J. ..	—	Longmore, Charles	1898
Hamilton, J. H. ..	—	Lochner, Russell ..	—
Inston, A. ..	1875	Montmorenci, H...	1845-1853
Ivens, H. G. ..	1880	Meredith, E. ..	1845-1853
Isaacs, George ..	1890	Moore, T. H. ..	1845-1853
Ingham, Fredk. G.	1885	Murray, Frank T.	1875
		Mayne, Walter ..	1876
Jefferies, Walter	1874	Mann ..	1876
Jefferies, Godfrey ..	1876	McCandless, C. ..	1877
Jefferies, Edgar ..	1876	Mayne, A. H. ..	1877
Jefferies, Harry Ward	—	Mark, T. J. ..	—
Jelleyman, F. J. R.	1880	Mark, G. Gill ..	1880
Jelleyman, Sidney	1880	Mears, J. ..	—
Jones, John Herbert	—	Mellone, S. H., M. A., D.Sc.	1880
Jackson, Robert B	1889	Meredith, Hy. ..	1880
Jevons, Percy ..	1889	Minifie, A. Jas. ..	1882
Jerome, Hubert ..	1890	Mayers, Albert ..	1882
Jotham, F. ..	—	Mayers, T. ..	—
		Moore, Cecil Hy.	1885
Knowles, T. ..	1875	Moore, Albert Vivian	1885
Killingbeck, John	1880	Meredith, Henry..	1885
Kingman, George W.	1888	Morrison, Hubert P.	1885
Kingman, Harry W.	1888	Moore, Arthur L.	1885
		Morrhall, Wm. Henry	1885
Lee	1877	Mayers, Albert ..	1887
Leggie	1877	Maughan, Percy ..	1888
Lee, A.	1879	McClelland, Hubert R.	1890
Langford ..	1880	Maiden, Arthur ..	1888
Longmore, Chas. Bell	1885	Mears, Arthur ..	1892
Lawrence, Thomas	1885	Middleton, T. ..	1892
Laycock, Samuel W.	1885	McCandless, R. B.	1893
Law, Alexander ..	1885	Moule, Sidney J. ..	1895
Lucas, Arthur W.	1886	Moorhouse, Frank	1897
Lawrence, Lionel	1886	Murray, H. W. ..	—
Lewis, Harold W. J	1887	Murray, Digby ..	—
Larr, Chas. Selwyn	1887		
Lowe, George..	1888	Newcomb, Edward	1845-1853
Lawson, S. Percival	1888	Nash, John ..	1874
Lewis, J. L. ..	1888	Naylor, Henry ..	1874

Newmarch, Rev. Edw. W.	1885	Pickard, Harold L.	1896
Nicholls, J. W. ..	1889	Park, Archibald ..	1896
Nicholls, A. E. ..	1886	Payne, H. Allen ..	1897
Naylor, W. W. ..	1889	Pemberton, Oliver	1898
Naylor, Fred. ..	1889		
Nicholls, Harold R.	1890	Roden, John B. ..	1886
Nott, J. W. ..	1892	Roberts, S. H. ..	1890
Nott, P. J. ..	1892	Robins, E. Stanley	1890
Naylor, A. W. W.	1886	Robins, Herbert H.	1890
Norman, Frank A.	1895	Roberts, Harry ..	1888
Nowers, Rev. J. E. L.	—	Ragg, Joseph S. ..	1891
		Ragg, F. H. ..	1891
Owen, S. ..	1890	Robins, Bertie ..	1893
		Robins, Frank ..	1895
		Rollings, Frank ..	1898
		Roden, W. M. ..	—
Pardoe, H. J. ..	1845-1853		
Phillipot, Walter F.	1874	Stoddard, Walter	1845-1853
Perrin, William E.	1874	Stoddard, Thos.	1845-1853
Perrin, Frederick..	1874	Smith, A. D.	1845-1853
Phillips ..	1876	Stretton, John L. ..	1874
Palmer, B. ..	1876	Stretton, Ed. Alf.	1877
Penley, Harry ..	1877.	Saunders, Ernest	—
Palmer, Brighton	—	Strange, E. F. ..	1875
Palmer, Seymour..	1877	Sanders ..	1875
Packwood, H. ..	1878	Schubert, Louis H.	1874
Payne, Rev. Geo. A.	1878	Shipway ..	1875
Polkinghorne, Waddy	1879	Seager, W. H. ..	1877
Payton, G. ..	1880	Stretton, H. ..	1877
Pearse, A. ..	1881	Stretton, E. ..	1876
Phillipot ..	1876	Scott, Wm. ..	1878
Payton, Harry ..	1885	Sparks ..	1879
Pierce, Walter Hy.	1885	Standage ..	1879
Pagett, Arthur ..	1885	Stretton, Harry W.	1880
Pitt, Harry J. ..	1885	Scot, William ..	1882
Poole, Albert E. ..	1885	Smith, Henry ..	1885
Packwood, Alfred	1885	Southall, Jesse ..	1885
Packwood, Austin	1885	Strange, Thos Oliver	1885
Poole, Walter ..	1886	Scott, Harry ..	1887
Peters, W. H. ..	1886	Scott, Thomas ..	1887
Partridge, Llewellyn	1887	Smith, Edwin ..	1887
Pensotti, Bernard	1888	Starr, William ..	1887
Penny, Arthur W.	1890	Smith, Ernest W.	1886
Penny, Joseph ..	1890	Smith, Maurice ..	1886
Parry, Arthur C. ..	1877	Sealey, Fred C. ..	1887
Parry, Ralph ..	1890	Shillito, Harry R.	1887
Perks, Ernest A. ..	1895	Smith, Alfred ..	1887
Peam, Ferdinand	1896		
Pagett, Percy ..	1896		

Stretton, Sydney ..	1887	Turner, William ..	1888
Saunders, Howard J.	1888	Thompson, Fred. H.	1889
Simpson, W. J. ..	1888	Turley, R. G. ..	1891
Smith, Tom Stewart	1888	Timmis, Frank ..	1892
Stretton, Archie ..	1889	Taylor, H. T. ..	1893
Stanley, William H.	1890	Thomasor, Arthur	1893
Slater, George ..	1890	Thompson, Sam. H.	1893
Seignouret, Marcel	1891	Tye, Beauchamp..	1893
Shaw, Sydney ..	1892	Thompson, Ernest	1894
Scott, David ..	1885	Thompson, Leonard	1894
Schwamenkruege, A. W.	1893	Taylor, Harold ..	1896
Stanley, J. J. ..	1894	Talbot, F. L. ..	1862
Stephenson, Albert E.	1894	Taylor, Wm. ..	—
Smith, Baron Mortimer	1896	Talbot, W. H. (Col.)	1850
Selway, Douglas ..	1898	Talbot, G. O. ..	1856
Scott, Arthur E. ..	1892	Tomkinson, M. ..	—
Smith, Gerald M.	1893	Union, George W.	1874
Smith, Marcus P. ..	1893	Uttley, Arthur ..	1885
Smith, Marmaduke	1893	Underhill, E.	1845-1853
Stephenson, Arthur J.	—	Vivian, H. C.	1845-1853
Smith, Henry ..	—	Viney, A. G. ..	1881
Tibbitts, T.	1845-1853	Viney, C. J. ..	1881
Thompson, A.	1845-1853	Wyatt, Halifax	1845-1853
Thursfield, Thomas W.,		Woodward, H. T.	1845-1853
M.D.	1845-1853	Woodward, G. G.	1845-1853
Thursfield, Richard	1845-1853	Woodward, Arthur	1845-1853
Taylor, Alfred W.	—	Woodward, J.	1845-1853
Taylor, Geo. Harry	—	Woodward, Wm.	1845-1853
Talbot, Ellis W. ..	1873	Woodward, Ben.	1845-1853
Timmis, Sam. ..	1875	Woolwright, C.	1845-1853
Timmis, Tom ..	—	Williams, Sydney	1845-1853
Taylor, H. E. ..	1876	Wodehouse, B.	1845-1853
Thomson, C. ..	1877	Willis, W. ..	1845-1853
Thomson, H. ..	1879	Waller, A. . .	1845-1853
Talbot, G. ..	1879	Watkins, C. Harry	1874
Tranter ..	1880	Ward, Wm. Hy. ..	1874
Taylor, Harry E.	—	Whittall, Alfred ..	1876
Thompson, Jas. Ramsay	1885	Woodward, J. ..	1876
Thompson, H. Fisher	1886	Waldron, A. ..	1876
Talbot, H. Percy ..	1886	Waldron, W. ..	1876
Thompson, H. O.	1886	Waldron, B. ..	—
Tomkinson, Gerald	1886	Whatmore ..	1876
Tomkinson, Wilfred	—	Wilkes, W. H. ..	1876
Tucker, William	1898	Whilesmith ..	1876
Thompson, Bertram	1888		
Thomason, A. Edward	1888		

Welch, T. ..	1876	Warren, Herbert H.	—
Willis, Ward ..	1876	Webster, Arthur ..	1889
Woodward, G. R.	1879	Wright, Harry ..	1890
Woodward, E. ..	1879	Webster, Robert ..	1890
Williams ..	1880	Wheeler, James ..	1890
Woodward, E. A.	1880	Whitehouse, Walter P.	1890
Wood, Eric ..	1880	Watkins, C. H. ..	1892
Wood, Wilfred ..	1885	Webster, Frank ..	1892
Whitehouse, Harold C.	1885	Whitaker, E. J. ..	1892
Whitehouse, Albert B.	1885	Wadely, H. ..	1893
Whitehouse, E. A.	1882	Wellings, Tom ..	—
Whitehouse, Horace H.	1885	Wimbury, Harold H.	1893
Willis-Bund, Jos. A.	1885	Winbury, Arthur	1894
Woodward, Roland	1885	Wood, Caley ..	1895
Wimbury, Charles W.	1885	Webb, Rd. Herbert	1895
Walcot, J. O. H. ..	1889	Woodward, E. E.	1895
Webster, W. J. ..	1885	Wood, Victor ..	1898
Wheelwright, Harry M.	1889	Wilson, E. ..	—
Wyer, Herbert J.	1889		
Webster, Thomas E.	1889	Youngjohns, Hubert	1894

THE SCHOOL IN 1885.

(First year of Mr. Burton's headmastership). From a School List of the Christmas term.

<i>Class I.</i>	Gethin, i.	Crabtree
Smith, i.	Strange	Uttley
Woodward, i	Brewster	Carter
Bennie	Greave	Morrison
Paggett	Longmore	Gethin, ii.
Coombes	Wood, i.	Wood, ii.
Bucknall, i.	Coke	Bishop
Poole	Baker	Whitehouse, ii.
Pierce	Minifie	Scott, iii.
Beach	Guest	Chaytor
Bucknall, ii.	Southall	Law
Meredith	Pitt	Scott ii.
Haines	Green	Hewitt
Mark	Moore, I.	Packwood, i.
Payton	Dixon	Willis-Bund
Woodward, ii.	Lawrence	Moore, iii.
	Moore, ii.	Starr
<i>Class II.</i>	Whitehouse, i.	Whitehouse, iii.
Smith, ii.	Taylor	Newmarch
Bayliss		Laycock
Thomson	<i>Class III.</i>	Packwood, i.
Gardner	Andrews	
Scott, i.	Austin	

THE SCHOOL SINCE 1900.

The following were present when the School opened in January, 1900, at the commencement of Dr. Gibbins' head-mastership (all of Kidderminster unless otherwise stated) :—

1900.

Addenbrooke, Robert Geoffrey	Howard, Benjamin Henry
Ashcroft, Reginald	Humphries, Leonard
Ashcroft, Frederick James	Johnson, James Harold
Badger, William Edward	Jones, William T. Campbell
(Tenbury)	(Haverfordwest)
Baker Thomas Jas. (Martley)	Ledwith, Dennis James
Bannister, William C. B.	Morris, Frank
Bannister, Percy	Nicholls, Edgar Allen
Bland, Robert Arthur	Nott, Harold Edmund (Astley)
Bland, Wilfred	Oliver, Lawrence
Blencowe, Geo. Richard	Park, Archibald Hugh
Bowdler, James Frederick	Partridge, Harry Ewart
Brewster, Stanley	Roden, William Lang
Butcher, Chas. Leslie	Rollings, Harold Thomas
Butcher, Allan Herbert	Saunders, Hugh William
Chadwick, John Frederick	Saunders, Edgar Baldwin
Chadwick, Gerald Stanley	Simpson, Chas. Fredk. Coxon
Crabtree, David Corbet	Smith Leonard Gilbert
Davies, Osman	Smith, Arnold Geo. Fredk.
Davies, Hubert	Smith, Henry Evans
Davis, Gabriel J. M.	Smith, Ashley Gordon
(Stourbridge)	Tanner, Percy Gerald
Dawes, Harold Jas. (Bewdley)	Thompson, Richard
Evans, Geo. Herbert	Tubb, Wm. Joseph
Evans, Sidney	Viney, John Rupert Joel
Giles, Harry Percy	Wadely, Frederick W.
Greatwich, Hilary J. L	Wakeman, Charles
Griffin, Chas. Norris	Waldron, Percy
Grove, Richard Edward	Warder, Leonard William
Hammond, Percy Wm.	Wellings, Roland
Hammond, William James	Wood, James (Blakedown)

The following names are in order of admission :—

Jany., 1900.

Paton, William Archibald	Geber, Fredk. Wm. (Liverpool)
Parry, Arthur Edward	Lees, Herbert (Liverpool)
Dix, Archibald (Liverpool)	

May, 1900.

Vallet, Leon Alexander
(Liverpool)

Silk, Cyril Harry
Penny, William Neville
Ferrie, Andrew
Ashcroft, Bertram John

Wilkinson, Fredk. Turner
(Liverpool)

Giles, Frank Warren
Reeve, Geo. Edwd. (Liverpool)
Russell, Robert George Hall
(Bewdley)

June, 1900.

Mundy, Percy (India)

Sept., 1900.

Battiscombe, Christopher F.
Mackay, Wallace (Bewdley)
Miles, Lawford Henry
Eckett, Charles John (Liverpool)

Thompson, Lionel
James, Archibald Edgar
• Smith, Regd. Arthur

Oct., 1900.

Brooke, Walter William

Dalley, Regd. Arthur

Jany., 1901.

Portman, John Wm.
Findon, Geoffrey Bernard
Wise, Percy Richard
Thursfield, Grosvenor
Pearce, Harry Elliott
Ainsworth, Walter Shaw
Ainsworth, Henry Cecil
Hunt, Rupert

Giles, Alexander Albert
Whatley, Alfred Victor
Jones, Edmund Carey
Price, Wilfred Ernest
Parry, William Kenneth
Webster, Fredk. Sidney
Higgs, Frank Edgar (Bradley)

Feby., 1901.

Hopkins, George Grafton

March, 1901.

Moule, Percival Richard

Lowe, Evan Vincent

April, 1901.

Paton, Leopold
Naylor, Lancelot, T. H.
Naylor, Claude F.
Thraves, Frank Howarth
(Liverpool)

Arnold, Francis
Evans, Mansfield Priestley
Shillito, Regd. Sidney
Coates, Fredk. James
Hill, Henry George

June, 1901.

Underhill, Alfred Thomas
(Cookley)

Marris, Allan Barrington
(Cookley)

Sept., 1901.

Wood, Charles Llewellyn
(Blakedown)
Robinson, Joseph Temple
Smith, William Henry

Johnson, George Henry
Evans, Harry
Kerr, Alexander Adolphus
Bromage, Edgar John

- Jany., 1902.
 Ray, Joseph Henry
 Stewart, Ernest (Liverpool)
 Stewart, Leonard (Liverpool)
 Wright, Harold
 Thatcher, William C.
 March, 1902.
 West, Edward Frank (Worcester)
 May, 1902.
 Grove, Ceoffrey James
 Pheysey, Donald H. (Stourport)
 Edghill, Howard William
 Wilkes, Henry James Trevor
 Lyell, George Wallace (Heswall)
 Blunt, Harry
 Taft, John Gordon
 Sept., 1902.
 Viccars, Alfred John (Stourport)
 Herbert, Richard John (Orleton)
 Rimmer, Cyril W. (Liverpool)
 Morrison, Allan (Liverpool)
 Trouvay, M. (Le Havre, France)
 Nov., 1902.
 Helliwell, Joseph Herbert
 Jany., 1903.
 Cooper, Harold
 Dntheild, James Henry
 Blencowe, Harry James
 Sadler, Norman
 Averill, Charles R. (Gt. Witley)
 Clibbery, George Joseph
 Southorn, Henry Starr (Broseley)
 April, 1903.
 Downton, Henry Devereux
 Leigh, Robert Kendal.
 Sept., 1903.
 Allen, George Samuel P. H.
 Hawker, William Arthur
 Hitchin, Carl Arthur
 Godwin, Wm. Hubert (Bewdley)
 Pearse, Cyril Acton
 Lloyd, R. Bertram (Stourport)
 Packwood, Thomas Victor
 Oct., 1903.
 Timmis, William Beamer
 Hill, John Benjamin
 Rogers, George Wase
 Collins, Fredk. Herbert
 Portman, Charles Henry
 Saunders, Raymond Kempson
 Phillips, R. (Acocks Green)
 Holloway, Arthur Wilfred
 Ridge, James Henry
 Davis, Percy (Blakedown)
 Weaver, Reginald E. (Stourport)
 Stainer, Archibald
 Braimbridge, Clifford Viney
 Burcher, David Harold
 Coxon, Leslie Roy
 Nicholls, Cedric Ashleigh
 Jackson, Robt Gell (Stourport).
 Roberts, Richard Victor Noah
 Stewart, Stanley C. (Liverpool)
 West, Fredk. Thomas Wm.
 (Worcester)
 West, Percy Regd. (Worcester)
 Hussey, John Cooper
 Stubbs, Regd. Gordon
 (Liverpool)
 Whittall, Stanley George
 Mitchell, Bernard (Burton
 Wood, Lancs.)
 Mitchell, Hugh (Burton Wood,
 Lancs.)
 Mitchell, Hammond (Burton
 Wood, Lancs.)
 Woodward, Stanley E. (Bewdley)

HONOUR BOARDS.

BRINTON MEDALISTS.	VICAR'S PRIZEMEN.	MAYOR'S PRIZEMEN.
1885 Henry Smith	E. A. B. Poole	Richard Woodward
1886 John Bennie	W. H. Pierce	Arthur G. Pagett
1887 Thomas Gardner	J. P. T. Hardiman	Walter Hy. Pierce
1888 Percy J. Hardiman	H. F. Thompson	T. R. H. Bucknall
1889 M. C. Andrews	G. W. Kingman	H. F. Thompson
1890 B. Addenbrooke	W. J. Webster	T. Ralph Brooke
1891 Hubert R. Cowell	J. L. Bland	W. S. Tucker
1892 George Hy. Broom	W. S. Tucker	Hubert R. Cowell
1893 Wilfred H. Clarke	{ E. P. Blencowe T. Hogg }	Mark Dyer
1894 Chas. H. Watkins	{ Frank R. Webster Arthur H. Penny }	Percy S. Cowell
1895 Percy S. Cowell	Herbert H. Warren	Chas. H. Watkins
1896 Fred. W. Wadely	{ H. S. Webster H. H. Wimbury }	Harry L. Lucas
1897 Herbert H. Warren	H. M. Wheelwright	Robert A. Bland
1898 Harry Lewis Lucas	{ Robert A. Bland Wilfred Bland }	Fred. W. Wadely
1899 G. H. Evans	J. F. Chadwick	W. Bland
1900 Wilfred Bland	Osman W. Davies	George H. Evans
1901 Percy G. Tanner	George H. Evans	E. A. Nicholls
1902 E. Allen Nicholls	{ Harold E. Nott W. J. Tubb }	H. T. Rollings

HAMILTON PRIZE.	FIVES CHAMPIONS.	VICTORES LUDORUM.
1886 —	—	E. A. B. Poole
1887 —	—	T. R. H. Bucknall
1888 —	—	C. H. Baker
1889 —	T. J. Gardner	G. W. Guest
1890 —	H. F. Thompson	B. Addenbrooke
1891 —	A. W. Smith	A. B. Whitehouse
1892 —	A. W. Smith	H. H. Whitehouse
1893 —	G. H. A. Hardiman	George Slater
1894 —	H. A. R. Woodward	George Slater
1895 —	H. A. R. Woodward	Harold P. Betts
1896 —	Arthur H. Penny	W. P. Whitehouse
1897 —	A. E. Stephenson	W. P. Whitehouse
1898 —	W. P. Whitehouse	A. J. Stephenson
1899 —	A. J. Stephenson	H. L. Lucas
1900 —	R. Thompson	G. E. Reeve
1901 P. G. Tanner	George H. Evans	Wilfred Bland
1902 Wilfred Bland	George H. Evans	E. F. West
1903 A. G. F. Smith	L. G. Smith	H. J. Dawes

APPENDIX VI.

**PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS
AND PREACHERS OF THE SCHOOL
SERMON.**

APPENDIX VI.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

It may be of interest to record the names of those who have visited the School in recent years to distribute the Prizes :—

- 1885. George Holdsworth, Mayor.
- 1886. Dr. Gott, Dean of Worcester (afterwards Bishop of Truro, 1891).
- 1888. Rev. T. L. Claughton, M.A., Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
- 1889. Viscount Cobham.
- 1890. The High Sheriff of Worcestershire (John Brinton, Esq., D.L.)
- 1891. The Chairman of the Worcestershire County Council (George W. Hastings, M.P.)
- 1892. The High Sheriff of Worcestershire (Michael Tomkinson, Esq., D.L.)
- 1893. The Chairman of the County Council (J. Willis Bund, Esq., M.A.)
- 1894. The Dean of Worcester (Dr. Forrest).
- 1895. G. W. Grosvenor, Esq., D.L. (in place of Sir Thomas Lea, M.P.)
- 1896. Alderman E. J. Morton, M.A., J.P.. Chairman of the Governors.
- 1897. Rev. W. H. Carnegie, M.A., Rector of Great Witley.
- 1898. Sir A. F. Godson, M.P.
- 1899. Robert Woodward, Esq., D.L. (Arley Castle).
- 1900. The Archdeacon of Worcester (Dr. Walters).
- 1901. Viscount Cobham.
- 1902. Earl Beauchamp.
- 1903. The Lady Hampton.

PREACHERS OF THE SCHOOL SERMON.

- 1900. Rev. Sidney Phillips, M.A., Vicar of Kidderminster.
- 1901. The Lord Bishop of Coventry (Dr. Knox, appointed Bishop of Manchester 1903).
- 1902. The Lord Bishop of Brisbane (Dr. Thornhill Webber; died 1903).
- 1903. Canon Cresswell Strange, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Worcester Cathedral.

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